BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1861. NO. 31.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		1 00
Do.	do.	2	do	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do....do.....do	7 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do.....do	12 00
Do.	do.	6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do.....do	25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT. Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy. and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec 20 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
B. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

W. H. ALLEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners** and **Hackmen,** who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Nov. 1, 1860. 10-1y

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the community that we have our new, comfortable Jail finished, and are now prepared to take charge of all Negroes sent to our care. We pay as high prices as times will afford. Strict attention paid to Negroes put in our care for sale, but no advances made until times get better. Always put your Negroes where they will get plenty to eat and good lodgings.
BARDEN & PETERSON.
E. C. BARDEN, E. PETERSON.
Jan. 3d, 1861. 19-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHATSOEVER, are hereby forewarned against trespassing upon any of my lands in the counties of New Hanover, Bladen or Duplin, by cutting timber, picking up and carting off lightwood, or any other kind of wood, feeding hogs, ranging stock, hunting for wild hogs with or without dogs, as the full rigor of the law will be enforced against any person or persons trespassing in the above or any other ways whatsoever.
ELISHA J. ANDERS.
Jan. 24th, 1861. 22-3m

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,

HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VARIOUS exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

Schools.

ATLANTIC SCIENTIFIC & MILITARY INSTITUTE.
CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

HAVING secured the services of WILLIAM A. HERRING, Esq., to take charge as Principal of this Institute, we take pleasure in informing the public that the first session will begin March 18th, 1861.
Mr. Herring is eminently qualified to be in charge of an Institution of this kind. He is a *practical* teacher and engineer—was educated at Prof. N. B. Webster's Military Institute, and at the University of Virginia, and is a graduate in the Scientific Department of both these Institutions.
His advantages for a knowledge of *Agricultural Chemistry* have been very superior, and special attention will be paid to that department of science.
While this is also a Classical School, it is intended to be made a superior Scientific and Military Institute.
The expenses will be one hundred and forty dollars ($140) per session. This amount includes tuition, board, room rent, room furniture, lights, washing, books and stationery, and military uniform.
Day scholars will also be received in the Institute.
For further information address the Principal at "Carolina City."
JNO. A. PARRATT, }
R F. BRIGHT, } Directors.
W. H. CUNNINGGIM, }
Dr. E. L. PERKINS, Secretary.
March 7th, 1861. 28-3m

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,	12 50
" in higher English,	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SAMPSON COUNTY—IN EQUITY—*Spring Term*, 1861.

Enoch B. Carr and wife Louisa, George Hobbs, Fanny Hobbs and Susan C. Carr, James C. Carr, George W. Carr, Thomas R. H. Carr, and Amsey Carr, by their guardian Benajah G. Carr, against Amsey Hobbs. } Petition for sale of Land for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named defendant, Amsey Hobbs, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, notifying him of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the same, it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.
Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office, in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1860.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
March 21st, 1861. 30-6w—pr. adv. $7 30

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1861.

Matilda Barden, Julia A Peterson, John R. Beaman in the right of Sir William Peterson and Moses Peterson, Jones Peterson, by his Guardian, Thomas I. Faison, Arabella Peterson and Rufus Peterson, by their Guardian, John R. Beaman, and Julia Sikes, Eliza Sikes and John Sikes, by their Guardian, John T. Moulton, against John C. Peterson, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, and the heirs at law of Dixon Peterson, dec'd,

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND, FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants, John C. Peterson, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, and the heirs at law of Dickson Peterson, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the same, it will be taken "*pro confesso*," and heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk & Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1860.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
March 12th, 1861. 30-6w—Pr. adv. $7 57

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

John S. Davis, Guardian, vs. Seth Davis, Calvin Davis and others. } IN EQUITY.

IN THIS CASE it appears that Calvin Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, therefore, that notice be given by publication in some public newspaper, that unless the said Calvin Davis personally be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Court to be held in Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed as above-mentioned, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *exparte* as to him.
Witness my hand officially, 18th February, A. D., 1861.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Feb. 22, 1861. 142-1t—27-tc

Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Rewards.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the North East river, on the 20th Feb. inst., a "BLACK FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of rather light frame, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclining to roan color, having some white hairs all over her body, and particulary about her face; the second back rib, on the right side has been broken, which has left a small lump.—I will pay a suitable reward to any one returning her to the above plantation, or to me in Town, and an additional reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for evidence sufficient to convict any one having stolen her.
HENRY NUTT.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—144-d1t-27-wtf.

$150 REWARD!
RUNAWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS on last Saturday night, the following negroes, viz: PETER, ELLIS JONES and LAVENIA. Peter is very stout built, weighs about 190 pounds, is about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 25 years old; he formerly belonged to Mr. N. F. Nixon, of New Hanover county. Ellis is about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, jet black, and weighs about 175 pounds; he formerly belonged about Newbern, N. C., where his wife now lives, but more recently to Mr. C. R. Chadwick, of Brunswick county, who owns his brother.—Lavenia is a very stout woman, weighs about 150 pounds, is 20 years old, and formerly belonged to Mr. J. M. Fennell, of Sampson county.
Any person taking up either, or all of the above negroes and returning them to the subscribers in Wilmington, or confining them in jail so that we can get them, will receive fifty-dollars for each, or one hundred and fifty for all of them. BARDEN & PETERSON.
Jan. 14, 1860. 108-1m—21-tf

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION on Topsail Sound, 21 miles from Wilmington, containing 500 acres, 200 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the best facilities for procuring mud for manuring of any plantation on the Sound. There are all necessary buildings on the premises. Also, my *STOCK, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CORN AND FODDER, PLANTATION TOOLS, BOATS AND SEINS.* Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call on the subscriber soon. Terms made easy. D. J. NIXON.
P. S.—If any person in the Southern Confederate States has a plantation that he wishes to exchange for the above, he would do well to call on me soon.
March 5th, 1861. 151-2t—28-3m*

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately.
The above property will be offered for sale at public auction, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of April Superior Court, in a body or in tracts, to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1861. 27-tf

LANDS FOR SALE IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

HAVING MORE LANDS than I can work to any advantage, I am desirous to sell at a great sacrifice, 1420 Acres, situated from one to two miles of the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, at $2 50 per acre; about 100 acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good Swamp Land, easily drained. Any quantity of the best Shell Marl may be had on the place. Also, some Turpentine, Lightwood, Oak, Cypress, Ash, Rickory, and Poplar.
If the above Lands do not suit, I will sell, immediately on the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, 1100 acres of Land, upon which is the best blue shell marl, some Turpentine boxes cut last winter, where from ten to fifteen hundred cords of pine wood may be sold annually. If desired all of the above Lands would be sold. An examination will convince any one that these Lands are offered for less than one-half their value. One-third cash will be required; negro property or town lots would be taken in exchange for the balance, or good endorsed notes with interest, payable in one and two years. Possession will be given of either or both places immediately, if sold before the first of April, but if not disposed of by that time, possession will not be given until January next. The Lands might be turned to some small settlements. I will sell in smaller quantity and have two other tracts I would sell. These Lands are well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Potatoes, and are easily improved.
Any person wishing to examine the premises, will get a ticket to Byrdsville, on the W. & M. R. R.
Any inquiry addressed to Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick county, N. C., concerning said lands, will be promptly answered. C. J. BYRD.
January 10th, 1861. 20 t1A

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a **STILL** which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,
Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.
Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
December 11, 1860.—dtf. MARY S. McCALEB.

PLOUGH FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD having changed his business from a Carriage Factory to a PLOUGH FACTORY, respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Clinton, N. C.
Jan 24th, 1861. 22-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President and Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company, for the issue of a certificate of stock for ten shares, in lieu of certificate No. 65, issued to David George, Sr., which has been lost or mislaid.
ALFRED SMITH.
March 14th, 1861. 29-6t*

NOTICE.

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

Head Quarters 39th Reg't. N. C. Militia,
SMITHVILLE, N. C., March 11th, 1861.
ORDER NO. 1.

BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, an election for one Brigadier and one Major General will be held on SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1861.
All Commissioned Officers of the 39th Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at Smithville on that day at 12 M., armed and equiped, for drill.
By order of Col. H. N. HOWARD.
THOS. HILL, Adj't. [30-2w

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 21, 1861. 30-6m

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

Peculiarities of the Blind.

Those who have closely observed the conduct of the blind must, we imagine, have been sometimes startled with the precise knowledge they appear to possess of what is going on around them. It would seem as though some new sense had stepped in to supply the want of the faculty which they have lost or never possessed.—We know that this is not the case, and that the ready powers of perception and appreciation which sometimes astonish us are the results of that finished education of the other senses, which is in a manner enforced upon those who live in perpetual darkness. We shall jot down a few instances which have come within our own observation and knowledge, and which, while interesting in themselves, will serve to illustrate the operation of what some writers, in alluding to this subject, have wrongly termed the sixth sense.
A poor blind pensioner, who travels London daily to call on his patrons for their contributions, and whose rounds are not much short of a hundred miles per week, on being asked how he finds his way about, tells us that on starting from home he counts the turnings and crossings, however numerous they may be, (perhaps over a five miles' route,) until he arrives at the street or row of buildings which he wants. He then "sticks it," or counts the houses by their entrances with his stick, until he comes to the right dwelling. This once certified, is never afterwards forgotten; for, if he should chance to miscount, he would be made sensible of his error by the different shape of the bell handle, the knocker, the railings, or some trifling peculiarity in the door-step, etc., which, though they might escape the observation of ordinary persons, are obvious enough to the blind. He knows his friends, as they approach him by the sound of their footfall, and will not allow them to pass him without giving them the "good day." He can always tell when he is passing a house or houses of two, three or four stories high, by the difference in the sound of his own step, or of the touch of his stick on the flags. He knows the trees by their odor. A grocer's shop, a chemist's shop, a leather-cutter's or a butcher's, is as palpable to him as a mile-stone to a traveler, or a light-house to a sailor.—If he is ever put out of his reckoning, it is through meeting a friend and having a gossip until he forgets himself; in this case he has either to go back or forward, "sticking it," until he has recovered one of his landmarks. This poor fellow has perambulated London alone for twenty years, in all weathers, with no other guide than his stick, yet is never known to lose his way. If the reader will compare these facts with his own experience in the dark, or with the cases of persons who lose themselves in a London fog, in neighborhoods with which they have long been well acquainted, he will see sufficient cause to marvel at the resources of the blind.
A friend of the writer, attending church on the Sunday morning in a village where he had arrived the day before, encountered a blind man groping at the principal door, which, for some cause, happened on that day to be closed. Our friend took him by the hand, and led him in at a side door. After the service he led him out; but the blind man was quite nonplussed, and did not know in what direction to go. "Will you be so good as to put me where you found me first?" he said; and he was conducted back to the front door. Having certified himself of his position by a touch, he at once set off for his home, which lay at three miles' distance—our friend accompanying him part of the way. When they had walked something more than a mile along the road, the blind man stopped.
"Will you have the kindness," he said, "to put your hand behind that hurdle in the hedge, and lift out my walking-stick? I always leave it there when I go to church." Now the man had been talking all the way from the village, and he could not have been counting his steps or his invisible land-marks, and there appeared to be nothing whatever in the level road which could have indicated to one stone blind the exact spot on which he stood. As our friend lifted out the stout cudgel, which certainly did not look at all like a church-going article, he asked him how he could tell so precisely where he was. "There is a tree in the hedge," said the blind man, and that causes a lull in the air, because it stops the current; I always know when I come to the tree."
Not many months back, a traveler was riding, on one of the bleak and stormy nights for which the past year will long be remembered, over a dreary district of hill, down and dale, in central Yorkshire. He had a weary way to go, and his whole route lay in the teeth of the wind and tempest, which threatened to sweep him from the road. As he struggled on, the night grew dark and the storm furious. Not relishing the idea of being belated on that wild spot, he set spurs to his steed, and trusting to the animal's instinct and sure-footedness, galloped through the darkness towards his destination. He had reason to repent of his precipitation, for the horse diverged from the track, and became entangled in a clump of gorse and scrub, and he himself was thrown, but, fortunately, without any serious injury. He was able to mount again, and to recover the path, and, proceeding more cautiously, arrived at the village inn, where he intended to put up, about midnight. Here, on dismounting, he discovered that he had lost his watch, which had been severed from the ribbon that served as a guard, and had most likely fallen to the ground among the gorse where he had been thrown. He grieved at the loss of a valuable time-piece, and bemoaned his misfortune with the landlord.
There was a poor blind man sitting in the bar, who immediately rose and volunteered to go in search of the missing watch. The case appeared hopeless to the traveler, who could scarcely describe the spot where his misfortune had overtaken him, and who deemed the attempt to recover it on the part of a blind man as supremely ridiculous; and, indeed, he hinted as much. In spite of this discouragement, however, the blind man seized his staff and set forth in the midst of the wind and pouring rain. He knew the district better than the traveler did. He traversed the six miles of stormy heath and mountain, and, needless of the driving scud, commenced his search. Having arrived at the spot, he set his ear to the ground, and groped through the gorse in all directions; the wind howled, and the long grass whistled around him, but amidst those wild and melancholy sounds he was able at length to identify the still small ticking of the watch, which he recovered, placed in his bosom, and brought back in triumph. Here is an exploit rivalling almost the fairy feats of Fine-ear himself; it is one, however, for the truth of which we can vouch, while it is one which it is most certain that none other than a blind man could have accomplished.
It is probable that, in most blind persons, that faculty of the mind which phrenologists have supposed to be demonsrtated by the organ of locality, must be exercised and perfected to an extraordinary degree. A blind workman, if he use a score or more of tools, always places his hand on the right one when wanted, and will tell in an instant, and even after a considerable lapse of time, whether his tool-box had been tampered with, or the arrangement of the implements altered. The perfection of this faculty is sometimes exhibited in blind chess-players, who generally attain to remarkable proficiency in the most complicated of all games. We have seen boys of tender age, and who were born blind, playing this difficult game in a masterly way, and generally checkmating their more mature antagonists. Their sole guide is their sense of touch; and it is astonishing to note with what rapidity they ascertain all they want to know by this means. By merely laying the palm of the hand and the finger-tips on the pieces as they stand, they master in a moment the position of the contending forces, and, without being informed of the adversary's moves, make the necessary disposition to defeat them.

USE INTELLECTUAL PAINT.—Take our advice, young women, and in seeking for husbands, never mind painting your cheeks, but color up your heart and conscience to the ruddiest glow of honor and honesty. Never mind the *vinaigre de rouge*, but 'go it strong,' by all means, on virtuous principles. Toss aside, as of little moment, the 'lily-white' and the "mean fun," but adhere tenaciously to the daily use of a liberal charity, and never forget that the "meanest kind of fun" is that which is indulged in at the expense of morality or integrity. An old writer has well said "women, in fishing for husbands, rely too much on their personal instead of their mental charms." They forget that an enticing bait is of little value, with a sensible fish, unless it be accompanied by a good hook, a proper line, and a suitable landing net." And remember that, however erratic a man be himself in the stricter principles of moral purity, he is never willing to endorse a similar recklessness on the part of the woman he would make his wife. In fact, as a general rule, the worse a man is the better he prefers his wife to be—perhaps in the selfish idea that her excellence may atone, so far, for his want of it, and perhaps, because vice is of necessity compelled to pay homage to virtue.

From the Baltimore Sun.
The Northern Mind.

We look in vain for any evidences on the part of the Northern press of the slightest recognition of the rights of the South; and in view of the prevailing sentiment, even in what is regarded as moderate republican circles, there is nothing before us but an unyielding hostility. It is an unwelcome conviction, but an irresistible one. An instance is before us of very recent date, being no other than a deliberate arraignment of the border States, by one of the most professedly conservative of republican journals, on Saturday afternoon last—the New York Commercial Advertiser. That paper, originally whig, and a very cautious auxiliary of "Americanism," is now a "moderate" of the republican party. Yet, if its views are the reflex of moderate republicanism, it exhibits nothing but the toleration of a superior for a wronged and troubled and suffering subordinate. The tone and feeling indicated by that journal are well calculated to embarrass and perplex us with something more than doubt as to the relative position we occupy in the esteem of the dominant party at large throughout the Northern States.
The article to which we allude has the interrogatory caption "Are the Border States Loyal?" and it proceeds to discuss this question after the following style:
"There has been great anxiety and corresponding effort to ensure the fidelity of the border slaveholding States to the Union. The voices of their Senators and Representatives have been listened to with marked deference; the summons issued by Virginia for a convention of commissioners for the several States was promptly and favorably responded to; time, labor and patience were bestowed in that convention upon every proposition that seemed likely to find favor with the border States, and the conservative portion of the republican press bespoke favorable regard for their deliberations.—As a reason or motive for this conciliatory course towards these States, it was earnestly and persistently alleged that their people were at heart loyal, that they needed only an assurance that their rights would be protected under the new order of things, to declare boldly, unequivocally and without further condition their determination to stand forth as friends and defenders of the Union, and of the authority of the federal government. That assurance being given, not, we are free to say, so much as the citizens of the border States themselves as by others in their name and behalf, was the reason that their allegiance was so persistently labored for."
Had this language been designed to inflict mockery and insult upon the border States it could scarcely have been better chosen, for while of that character, it is disguised by an assumption of consideration and tolerance which we had no right to expect, and should be duly thankful for. It is pretended that the proposition of Virginia which resulted in the "Peace Conference," so called, was promptly and *favorably* responded to; that "labor and patience were *bestowed* upon every proposition that seemed likely to find favor with the border States," &c., but the fact is quietly ignored that no one proposition securing any right or tending to any equitable adjustment of the difficulty was approved by the republicans. The Commercial goes on to say:
"By loyalty to the Union we understand the maintenance of the territory of the republic unimpaired, the perpetuity of the confederacy of the States, and the support of the federal government in the enforcement of the federal authority and laws, and of the obligations individual States owe to the confederacy."
That is to say, the test of loyalty in the border States consists in adopting the coercive policy of the republican party with respect to the seceded States, and at once giving an unqualified *allegiance* to the Lincoln administration. And this, after having been treated with disdain and suffering the rejection of their moderate demands in the Peace Conference and by Congress.
That we have not misunderstood the Commercial, or in any wise misrepresent its views, there is additional proof in its comments upon the sentiments expressed by the Richmond Whig, which claims to be a Southern Union journal, and is so under the non-action policy of the border States. The Commercial thus

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861.

☞ We publish to-day in full from the *Rough Notes*, the official proceedings of the meeting at Goldsboro' on Friday and Saturday of last week. We trust that the resolutions adopted by the meeting will convince all excited people, that the Southern Rights Party of North Carolina aims only at the accomplishment of legal objects by legal means. We say we trust that all excited people will be so convinced, but we cannot flatter ourselves that the clamor and outcry which interested aspirants have raised, will be at all suspended or put a stop to. We do trust, however, that the people will be enabled more fully to estimate the character of the charges made, and to appreciate the course and the motives of those making such charges. And to the end that the people should do so, we trust that between now and the 20th day of May next, efforts may be made to present the truth openly and candidly to the view of the citizens of every county in the State by the publication of documents, by the holding of meetings, and by the making of speeches. Facts and arguments used to be constitutional and legal weapons in a free country.—Who will assert that they are *not* so now, and if they are who shall deny to us the right to use them? If any, then those who would deny this right must be those who fear the truth. Let this be borne in mind when denunciations are hurled upon the Southern Rights men of North Carolina. These last indulge in no rancourous denunciations of those differing from them in opinion. They simply appeal to their judgments.

☞ The Raleigh *Standard* complains that the *Western Democrat* and the *Wilmington Journal* treat that paper unjustly and unkindly in connecting it with an insult to the Governor of the State.

The insult referred to by the *Standard* is no doubt the groaning in front of the Governor's residence. We must suppose that the editor of the *Standard* is above participating in *that* sort of demonstration. Even if we were disposed to ascribe no higher motives, we feel assured that his good sense alone would have rendered that impossible. Nothing in our remarks was intended to connect the *Standard* actually with the insult referred to, which, whether participated in by few or many, was wrong and discreditable, *so far as it went*. We trust, for the credit of our State Capital, that it did not go so far as we had been given to believe it *had*. We *trust* that it was the act of a few thoughtless people.

But we cannot hide from ourselves the fact that the tone which the *Standard* has for months past adopted in its reference to Governor Ellis, is such, and so bitter—so personally bitter—as no mere difference of opinion on public questions could account for or justify. No intelligent reader of the *Standard* can have failed to see the same thing. No one could have failed to perceive the tendency of the exciting appeals to the people against political opponents, or at any rate persons opposed to the *Standard* on the present issue, as oligarchs and enemies of the people. These things must have their effect, and are too apt to culminate in scenes, if not in acts, deeply to be regretted and deplored. We must also remark that the tone of the *Standard's* article in reply to or notice of the *State Journal's* account of these transactions grated most unpleasantly upon our feelings.—We refer it to the *Standard* itself for reconsideration.

It may be and we think is, hardly worth noticing, but we will here take occasion to reply to a question in the Raleigh *Banner* of the 26th. It asks: Would a Union man have been safe in the meeting at Goldsboro'? Certainly! Several well known Union men *were* in Goldsboro', and we did not hear of even a hard word. Among others we recollect seeing Hon. Sion Rogers of Raleigh, shaking hands cordially with sundry warm secessionists. He can answer the question of the *Banner*.

It cannot be doubted that there is an unfortunate state of feeling existing in Raleigh, and that the state of things there has not been improving for some years past. This, we must suppose, is the result of circumstances arising mainly out of the position of Raleigh as a State Capital. We cannot suppose that its people differ from the people of other towns in the State, except in so far as their external characteristics are somewhat modified by their surroundings. We have got along as quietly in Raleigh as in any other place, and would not expect anything different were business to call us there to-morrow.

☞ Of the different rumors floating around it is difficult to say which is and which is not reliable. Now we hear that Fort Sumter is not to be evacuated, and again that it is to be immediately if not sooner. For instance we see a despatch from Washington city to the Philadelphia Bulletin, dated March 23d, stating that "the Commissioners from the Confederate States now in Washington have received unofficial information that Fort Sumter will be evacuated by the United States troops before sunset to-day," (Saturday.)

Per contra, we have a despatch sent to the editors of this paper from Charleston on yesterday the 24th.—"No orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumter yet.—No immediate prospects of it yet. It is even reported here that Anderson is strengthening his weak points, &c." This dispatch is from a citizen of Wilmington, now in Charleston. A gentleman just from Charleston, informs us that it was reported there that on the last days of last week Major Anderson was engaged in making an inventory of the property in Sumter. One thing is certain, Sumter has not yet been given up.

Among other strange rumors, is one sent in a dispatch to the Charleston *Courier* in the following words:

Hon. George W. Summers, an ex-Governor of Virginia, has telegraphed to President Lincoln from the Convention at Richmond, that there is imminent danger of Virginia seceding. He advises that the President shall and must call an extra Session of the Congress, if he wishes anything to be done to prevent a consummation of the act of secession. He further states that, in a fair caucus of the members of the Convention of Virginia, it was shown that only three votes were wanting to pass the Ordinance of Secession. In consequence of this intelligence, Lincoln, to-night, dispatched his former law-partner, Col. Lamon, for Richmond, it is supposed, with overtures to induce a reaction in favor of Virginia's remaining in the Union. These facts create considerable excitement.

We rather doubt the accuracy of all this. We think Col. Summers is an ex-candidate for Governor; and if only three votes were wanting to pass the ordinance of secession there must have been a more rapid change than we could have hoped for, or our private advices are defective, and we are inclined to think that they are accurate.

WATER.—We notice that water pipes are being laid down through some of our principal streets. The water is brought from the lot on the west side of Fourth st., south of Princess, and is the out-crop, as we might say, of the springs which issue out of the hills of clear sand upon which the upper part of our town is built.

The supply is quite considerable and only wants elevation, which can be given at any time without effecting the pipes. The quality of the water cannot be surpassed. It is clear, soft, without any mineral engredient.

We believe the experiment is made by M. London, Esq., and we do not see why it should not be successful. In the upper parts of the town the water in the wells is perfect, but in the lower part it is not, and a supply of good, soft water will enable a good deal of hauling or carrying of water to be dispensed with.

☞ Fort Sumter has not yet been evacuated. The resolution under consideration in the South Carolina Convention for cutting off supplies and mail facilities, shows that its evacuation is not understood as a "fixed fact."

☞ Surely politics make strange bed-fellows. Among the appointments of Mr. Lincoln we find such men as old Giddings of Ohio, the blackest abolitionist; Burlingame of Massachusetts, no better; Corwin of Ohio, the man of bloody hands and hospitable graves for his countrymen; Cassius M. Clay, C. F. Adams and other such without number; while at the same time we find announced that the same Mr. Lincoln has appointed Willie P. Mangum, jr., son of ex-Senator Mangum, of N. C., Consul to Ninghpoo, China, salary $3,000; J. T. Edgar of Tenn., brother-in-law to Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, Consul to St. Thomas, salary $4,000.

Mr. Montgomery Blair, the new Postmaster General, has been appointing some Republican mail agents South, but they have not been allowed to run. He removed Mr. Pritchard a mail agent on the Manassas Gap Road in Virginia, and put on in his stead a Republican from Rockingham named Baer. The President of the Road, Edward C. Marshall, promptly informed the Postmaster General, that, either his appointee or the U. S. mail must be removed off the road. The appointee was, and Mr. Pritchard was restored.

DENIES IT.—The National Intelligencer of the 26th contains an editorial notice, written by Mr. Seaton, contradicting the reports to the New York Press, ascribing the responsibility of certain articles in the Intelligencer to the administration. The article says that the editors of the Intelligencer have had no communication from either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward, confidential or open, direct or indirect, oral or written, nor have they seen either of them since their entrance into office. They deny all organship or inspiration from quarters outside of their own office.

☞ We regretted to hear it reported on Saturday, that Governor ELLIS was at Newbern, in very feeble health, having suffered from a severe hemorrhage from the lungs. We trust that the case is less serious than reported. The close confinement and anxieties of the past winter had not been without their effect upon Gov. ELLIS, and his chest appeared slightly affected, but not seriously; and we trusted that relaxation from business would have brought him out again, as we trust it will yet do at an early day.

☞ We are pleased to learn from the Newbern *Progress* of Monday, that Gov. Ellis' indisposition is far less serious than had been reported. The *Progress* says:—"We saw Governor Ellis on the street yesterday (Sunday) and though not looking as though he enjoyed his accustomed health, he seemed to be far removed, as we thought, from consumption.

We think our own surmises are about correct. Gov. Ellis has not recovered from the effects of the close confinement during the last session of the Legislature, but relaxation and the influence of the opening season will soon restore him to his usual health. His chest and throat appeared to be, and no doubt were more affected when he started on his first canvass for Governor, but the open air and exercise relieved both very soon."

☞ We learn from the Fayetteville *Observer*, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company was held in that town on Saturday last.

The act of the late Legislature, to aid in the extension of the Road to the N. C. Road, was unanimously accepted as an amendment to the charter. The survey of several routes from Deep River to the N. C. Road, will be commenced forthwith.

C. B. Mallett, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. The former Board of Directors was also re-elected.

☞ Dr. F. J. HILL, a highly esteemed and prominent citizen of the Cape Fear, died this morning at his residence in Wilmington, aged nearly seventy years.—Doctor HILL leaves a large circle of relatives and connections, some of whom will no doubt pay a more fitting tribute to his memory than our comparatively slight acquaintance with his character and history would enable us to do.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

☞ We have from the Editor and Proprietor, W. Bidwell, Esq., 5 Beekman Street, New York, the April number of the Eclectic magazine, illustrated by two of Sartain's Mezzotints, the first "Lord Russell Parting with his Family previous to his Execution, 1683," and the second a Portrait of Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil.

FORT SUMTER.—Col. Lamon, of Illinois, formerly a law partner of Mr. Lincoln, reached this city unexpectedly on Sunday last, and although his name was recorded on the books of the Charleston Hotel, he passed unobserved until Monday, when, having sent his card to Governor Pickens, he was received by his Excellency, and had a conference of some length. About 1 P. M., Col. Lamon, accompanied by Col. Duryea, Aid to the Governor, left the city in the steamer Planter, Capt. Ferguson, and proceeded to Fort Sumter. The tide being low, the steamer was unable to reach the Fort wharf, but was met at a short distance by a boat commanded by an officer, who we understood was Lieut. Hall. After presenting a written communication to the Lieutenant, Col. Lamon was invited into the boat, accompanied by Col. Duryea, and they were taken to Fort Sumter, where they remained about one hour. On the approach of the steamer to the Fort about half of the garrison collected on the wharf, and some half dozen officers were on the ramparts using their spy glasses.—After staying in the Fort for some time, Col. Lamon, accompanied by Major Anderson, took a walk around the ramparts of the fortification, the Major apparently explaining to his visitor the position of the Fort and its surroundings. While on the steamer the Envoy from Washington alluded several times to the importance of preserving the peace, and that he expected to leave immediately for Washington City, and hoped to return here in a few days. The last remark would indicate that so far as he was concerned, he bore no order for the evacuation of the fortress, and would give color to the opinion held by many, that the question of leaving is in debate between Major Anderson and the Washington authorities, each wishing to shift the responsibility off their own shoulders. This matter as it stands is becoming rather annoying to the public here, and the people are expecting with anxiety a final settlement, either peaceably or by the sword. Col. Lamon left on Monday night on the 11 o'clock train of the Northeastern Rail Road.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Policy of the Government Towards the Confederated States.

WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1861.—It is stated by those supposed to be well informed, that the subject under consideration to-day by the Cabinet is one of the highest importance to the country, it being no less than the policy to be pursued towards the Confederate States. A leading Republican Senator remarked that the question under consideration was one of peace or war, and that, inasmuch as the Cabinet were nearly equally divided upon that issue, it was extremely difficult for any one to say, or even predict, what determination they will arrive at.

They have before them the despatches brought by Lieut. Gwathmey from the commander of the Brooklyn, off Pensacola, and also despatches from Capt. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens. This officer has informed the Government that he is nearly out of provisions, and must have them very soon or he will have to abandon the fort. The commander of the forces of the Confederate States, Gen. Bragg, has notified him that no supplies can be landed until orders to that effect have been given by President Davis.

Gen. Bragg has under his command about seven hundred troops. They, like all green troops, are anxious for fight, and there certainly will be a collision, he says, if additional troops are sent there.

The guns at Fort Pickens are all mounted, and well guarded at all points. The Brooklyn, Sabine, St. Louis and Wyandott, are there.

LABOR UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.—The Phœnix Iron Company, at Phœnixville, Pa., one of the largest manufacturing companies in the United States, is said to have given notice to their employees, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, that their wages will be reduced from ten to twenty-five per cent. on the 1st day of April, the same day the Morrill tariff bill goes into effect.

VERY GOOD FOR DIXIE.—It is said that the copyright of "Dixie's Land" has given to the author four thousand dollars.

From the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 26th inst.
Meeting of the Southern Rights Party of North Carolina.

A large number of the people of the Southern Rights' party of North Carolina convened in Mass Meeting, in the Court House, in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, when, on motion of Victor C. Barringer, Esq., of Cabarrus, the Hon. W. N. Edwards, of Warren, was called to the Chair by acclamation.

In taking the chair Mr. Edwards submitted, in substance, the following patriotic remarks to the audience: He said that such meetings as this were pure fountains of public opinion, and when conducted with moderation, always attended with happy results. Said this meeting was in earnest. Declared that the recent election was not a true exponent of the views of the people. We must try again—never give up the ship—that the secession of North Carolina was a question of time only. Said that the people of North Carolina will not bow in tame submission to Black Republican rule, but will maintain their rights at every hazard—that the issue was not union or disunion, but whether North Carolina will go with the North or the South—that the day of compromise was past—that our once happy Union was gone. It was worse than useless to hope for a re-construction of the Union. Let us not permit ourselves to "watch and wait," but act! *act!!* ACT!!! Let North Carolina wheel into ranks and join the Confederate States, her natural allies, and thus protect herself against Northern wrongs and aggressions,—that the only safety of North Carolina was immediate secession; and lastly, my fellow-citizens, shall North Carolina be the tail end of a Northern Black Republican government, or go with her friends of the South? [Applause by the crowd, and cries of "the South! the South!! the South!!!]

Gen. Green, of Warren, said that he saw several ministers present, and that he hoped the proceedings of this meeting would be opened with prayer.

Rev. J. N. Andrews was then called on and offered up a fervent and impressive prayer, which was followed by a patriotic air by the Goldsboro' Cornet Band.

Mr. Meares, of Brunswick, with a view of perfecting the organization of the meeting, nominated the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents: L. J. Johnson, of Perquimans; Emmet Cuthbert, of Craven; Dr. Thos. J. Bunting, of Sampson; F. J. Thornton, of Warren; R. A. Caldwell, of Rowan; Gen. C. M. Avery, of Burke.

The motion prevailed and the gentlemen took their seats.

Mr. Ashe said that before the meeting proceeded to business he would state that the Hon. Mr. Moses, Commissioner from South Carolina, was present, and he moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon that gentleman and invite him to address this meeting.

On motion of Mr. Green, of Warren, the following gentlemen were elected Secretaries: A. M. Waddell, of New Hanover; J. L. Stewart, of Rowan; Dr. J. J. Lawrence, of Wayne; S. J. Lowrie, of Mecklenburg; Col. J. E. Morris, of Craven; R. H. Whitaker, of Wake; Dr. E. W. Ward, of Onslow.

On motion of Wm. Robinson, Esq., W. B. Smith, of Tarboro', was appointed Reading Clerk.

The President appointed Messrs. Ashe, Craige and Ruffin to wait on Mr. Moses and enquire when it would suit his convenience to address the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Faison, a committee of three from each Congressional District to prepare business for the action of this meeting and report to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

In accordance with the motion the following gentlemen were appointed to act on said committee:

1st District—M. A. Wilcox, J. H. Prince, Dr. W. H. Hill.
2d District—Geo. Green, Geo. V. Strong, J. A. Engelhard.
3d District—T. D. Meares, Thos. H. Holmes, Jas. Fulton.
4th District—W. J. Branch, T. J. Green, Basil C. Manly.
7th District—Burton Craige, J. M. Long, David Schenck.

Mr. Meares, of Brunswick, presented the following letter from the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of Raleigh, which, on motion, was read:

RALEIGH, March 21, 1861.

J. B. WHITAKER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I greatly regret that sickness prevents my complying with your kind request to attend and address the Southern Rights' Meeting to be held in Goldsboro'. But I shall be with you in sentiment and wish you every success. Let us have a clear, unequivocal assertion of our equal Constitutional rights, and maintain them at all hazards in every Constitutional way. There is no time now for delay. Let there be light and knowledge. The people will decide right in the end, and can be deceived only for a while by the interested efforts of demagogues and the false cries of peace when there is no peace, but only a pretence designed to cheat us of our rights and ensnare us to ruin. For the first time in the history of our government it is seriously claimed by the highest authority, that force, both military and naval, may be employed to coerce a sovereign State of the Confederacy, under the pretence of enforcing the laws and holding the public property. What Hamilton, and Madison, and Rutledge, and Pinckney, and the fathers of the Constitution, said was never to be thought of in the administration of the government, is soon to be attempted under circumstances of the most fearful import to the whole country. But the effort will fail—signally fail—in the discomfiture of its friends, both North and South, for this unholy cause of coercion has friends here too, though few they be, and under insidious guise and deceptive professions of love of country. Truth, justice, equality and Constitutional liberty will, in the end, be fully vindicated in the triumph of Southern Rights.

But I cannot go into the grave questions of the day, now so vital to us all, in a note which is simply intended to express regret for my absence from your meeting, and to thank the committee of arrangements for the compliment of their invitation, and to add with how much respect I am, dear sir,

Your ob't servant,
D. M. BARRINGER.

Mr. Craige, from the committee to wait on the Hon. Mr. Moses, of S. C., reported that that gentleman would address the meeting at once if it be their pleasure.

Being introduced to the meeting, the Hon. Mr. Moses delivered an able and eloquent address, of which the following is a very imperfect report. He said:

Although not of the same Government, I think I can on the present occasion call you fellow citizens, from your faces, I judge that we are one in heart and in sentiment. I come from the much abused State of South Carolina, now a proud member of the Confederate States of America. [Paid a compliment to Nat. Macon, wished that North Carolina was side by side with her sister States of the South.] That he was appointed commissioner to the State Convention of North Carolina, and hoped that he would yet have the pleasure of attending. [Paid a compliment to Mecklenburg—said that her sons would never consent to be degenerate sons of such noble sires—referred in complimentary terms to Edmund Ruffin, formerly of Va, (upon which, three cheers were given for Mr. Ruffin)—said that the report in some of the newspapers that South Carolina desired to leave the Confederate States was false, basely false.] You have been told that there was a tax of sixteen dollars and a half upon slaves in South Carolina, which is also false—said the people of South Carolina were contented and happy. May the day come when North and South Carolina will stand side by side as they did in the days of '76—that if it were left to the women of N. Carolina to vote, she would certainly secede—called attention to the great contrast between President Davis and Lincoln—North Carolinians hate the North and love the South—the North loves the Eagle, but it is the Eagle on the half dollar—the Confederate States are waiting for you—South Carolina extends her hand to North Carolina—referred to the tariffs of the two governments—that England and France were obliged to recognize the Confederate States—referred to the new Constitution—said it was better than the old one—he doubted not but that the sons of North Carolina were as patriotic as those of any other State, but that old party issues must be crushed out—it was useless to talk about re-construction of the Union—hoped North Carolina was slow, but sure, &c.

Having been introduced to the meeting by Mr. Ashe, the venerable Edmund Ruffin, late of Virginia, responded to the enthusiastic call which had been made upon him: He said he came as a spectator. He explained how North Carolina could not remain in the Union.—Referred to the forts, and said they ought to be taken and held quietly by North Carolina—showed how difficult it would be to retake them, if the North was allowed to fill them with men, &c., &c.

Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, said lest it might be supposed that the 6th District was not represented, he moved a call be made upon his friend, Gen. Young, of Iredell, for an address.

Gen. Young responded to the call of the meeting in a soul-stirring and thrilling speech. Lincoln had said "nothing was wrong"—it was true on the present occasion—we are right. Said North Carolina would have nothing less than her rights. Referred to the 350,000 slaves in North Carolina—asked what we are to do with them if North Carolina remains in the present Union. He wished to know, if we loved our native State, if we did not want her to fill an honorable position? Said he and the President of the meeting were in different parties for 20 years, but were now together. Said all party issues must be laid aside, &c.

On motion of Gen. T. J. Green, all resolutions were ordered to be submitted to a Committee.

On motion, the meeting took a recess until 7½ o'clock, p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Meeting called to order by the President, at 7½ p. m. The following Resolution offered by Kenneth Thigpen, Esq., of Edgecombe, was adopted:

Resolved, That a list of gentlemen present from each county, be furnished to the Clerk, and the same be received as delegates to this body.

In accordance with the above resolution, the names of the following gentlemen were handed in:

Craven.—D. K. McRae, Geo. Green, Peter Custis, A. C. Latham, W. H. Pearce, A. C. Justice, C. S. Primrose, S. G. Barrington, T. H. Gaskins, C. A. Hart, J. J. Robinson, T. H. Hudson, J. E. Morris, E. Cuthbert, J. M. F. Harrison, Jos. Whitty, D. Hancock, D. W. Hunt, L. Phillips, E. B. Lane, I. Disoway, N. S. Neal, E. R. Bryan, A. E. Evans, J. A. Evans, D. T. Carraway.

Duplin.—Jas. Dickson, D. H. Williams, D. M. Pearsall, Owen Page, D. A. McDougald, P. S. Herring, L. Aaron, D. K. Kornegay, G. W. Stanford, J. C. M. Loftin, J. Chesnutt, Jos. T. Rhodes, Wm. E. Hill, Dr. L. Hussey, Joseph Moore, Dr. B. F. Cobb, Thos. F. Kenan, Joel Loftin, A. N. Faison, Edw. Herring, Julian Faison, D. G. Morrisey, D. G. Morrisey, S. R. Bowden, S. L. Garvin, Jno. W. Swinson, Wm. Smith, I. W. Willard, A. Boyett, J. W. Williamson, Wm. Boyett, Wm. Jackson, Howell Best, Dr. J. H. Hicks, Dr. N. Herring, Elias Faison, C. B. Denson, John Croom, John W. Hinson, L. L Hicks, D. G. McKethan, R. B. Carr, S. Wells, J. Stokes.

Edgecombe and Wilson.—J. A. Engelhard, J. H. Hayman, W. F. Mercer, K. Thigpen, Wm. H. Bunn, Edmund Moore, J. C. Gorman, W. R. Hansell, Wm. Barnes, jr., Dr. R. G. Barham, B. H. Barden, Calvin Barnes, Lafayette Barnes, E. P. Tucke, S. Y. Parker, Isaac Batts, Geo. Strickland, Chas. Bonner, Dr. R. H. Lewis, F. A. Pippin, D. B. Batts, Jno. H. Daniel, A. D. Stith, Henry Thompson, Jos. Lane, W. B. Smith, Jos. Ellis, G. W. Whitfield, E. Barnes.

Halifax.—Dr. W. H. Hill, J. H. Prince, W. E. Fenner, W. R. Williams, W. C. Garris, W. D. Faucett.

Rowan.—Hon. B. Craige, C. F. Fisher, R. A. Caldwell, Daniel Shaver, M. F. Hunt, J. J. Stewart, H. C. Long, R. H. Smith, Samuel Reeves, jr.

Sampson.—R. C. Holmes, T. H. Holmes, Dr. A. Holmes, A. A. McKoy, F. J. Faison, J. P. Faison, Thos. Ashford, T. I. Faison, Amos Royall, G. Holmes, Dr. Thos. Bunting, Robt. Moseley, Jas. C. Holmes.

New Hanover.—P. Heinsberger, W. S. Ashe, D. C. Allen, Henry McRae, O. P. Meares, A. M. Waddell, Jas. Fulton, N. G. Daniel, M. Newhoff, John C. McIlhenney, Jas. F. McRee, A. Lamont, W. T. J. Vann, Jno. A. Taylor, W. A. Walker, W. P. Elliott, T. H. McKay, D. A. Lamont, R. Johnson, Jas. H. Alderman, W. B. Meares, W. W. Peirce, W. H. Allen, B. C. Barden.

Mecklenburg.—W. R. Myers, J. A. Young, J. A. Fox, W. H. H. Gregory, J. B. French, J. L. Davidson, L. H. Smith, Jno. Frelord, W. A. Cook, T. H. Brem.

Carteret.—W. C. King, Jno. L. Pender, V. V. Geffroy, Jabz W. Bell, W. C. Lewis, John F. King, R. E. Walker, Jno. P. Thomas, W. H. Cunningham, W. S. Long.

Johnston.—K. J. Ballard, J. M. Whitley, J. R. Whitley, W. L. Whitley, N. W. Musgrove.

Wake.—J. D. Powell, B. C. Manly, J. J. Powell, G. H. Farribault, Phil. Sasser, R. H. Whitaker, M. V. B. Gilbert.

Gaston.—Dr. S. X. Johnson, V. Den, W. Davenport, Col. R. Rankin.

Lincoln.—David Shank, J. F. Alexander,

Greene.—W. J. Rasberry, Elias Carr, Abner Speight, M. J. Edwards, Jas. Mahoney, Henry Albritton, E. F. Ruffin, J. P. Speight, W. A. Darden.

Cumberland.—Thos. Waddell, Jas. C. Dobbin, Geo. W. Wightman.

Cabarrus.—C. N. White, John W. Long, V. C. Barringer, Dr. Haines.

Cleveland.—G. Dickson.

Orange.—Dr. P. Jones, H. Dickson.

Brunswick.—T. D. Meares, Swift Galloway,

Northampton.—H. K. Burgwyn.

Onslow.—Dr. E. W. Ward, Dr. Chas. Duffy, jr.

Jones.—G. F. Scott.

Wayne.—(Not furnished to clerks, but represented by hundreds.)

Granville.—Maj. W. F. Collins and Dr. Stove.

(The Secretaries are confident that in the above list many names have been omitted by them, owing to the irregularity with which the reports were made. The names of some counties may also have been omitted.)

A deafening call was made for V. C. Barringer, Esq., of Cabarrus, who, in response, addressed the meeting ably and eloquently for upwards of an hour.

He was followed by O. P. Meares, Esq., of Wilmington, who responded to the call in one of his happiest moods.

Mr. Schanck, of Lincoln, was next called upon, and addressed the meeting in an eloquent and masterly effort.

The Convention then adjourned over till 10 o'clock the next day.

SATURDAY, March 23d.

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., President in the chair.

On motion, Mr. Schenk was added to the list of Vice Presidents.

Mr. Craige, from the Committee appointed to prepare business for the meeting, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were voted upon separately and unanimously adopted amid deafening applause:

WHEREAS, The general Assembly of the State of North Carolina recently in session, passed by the Constitutional majority, an act authorizing the people of the State at their discretion, to call a Convention for the consideration of the relations of the State of North Carolina to the Federal Government, or agency of the United States, and to the different States composing the Union or Confederacy known as the United States; and whereas, the citizens of North Carolina, ardently attached as they have been, and still are to the institutions under which they have been raised, and which have been transmitted to them from their revolutionary ancestors, have, in some cases been unwilling to recognise the fact that these institutions, and the true principle upon which they were founded have been totally subverted, or if such act were recognised have still hoped that some plan of compromise or reconstruction might yet be agreed upon; and whereas further, events have sufficiently and most conclusively shown that so far, all efforts to obtain any proper and satisfactory guarantees for the protection of the threatened rights of the Southern States, (and North Carolina claims to be, in the fullest sense of the word a Southern, and not merely a border State,) have failed, and we believe will fail, be it therefore

Resolved, That the interest as well as the honor of North Carolina naturally and imperatively demand that her political connections, hereafter, should be with her sister States of the South, and not with the States of the North, opposed to her, as they are, in social institutions and in pecuniary interests, and enemies, as they have shown themselves to be, in both relations.

2d. *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend the formation of an organization, to be known as the Southern Rights party of North Carolina, whose object it shall be to disseminate the facts and present the arguments bearing upon this issue, to the people of every county in the State of North Carolina, believing that when the facts prior as well as subsequent to the day of election, (28th of February, 1861,) are fully understood, the citizens of North Carolina will reconsider their action and demand from their *servants*, the Governor and General Assembly, an opportunity to so express their wishes through the ballot-box.

3rd. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of disseminating these facts and presenting the arguments deduceable therefrom, we suggest, 1st, that the President of this meeting appoint a State Executive Committee of two from each Congressional district whose duty it shall be to adopt all honorable and proper means for carrying out the objects and defending the principles of the Southern Rights voters of North Carolina.

4th. *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens of each county in the State, to form at the earliest practicable time, county organizations whose proper executive officers shall be in correspondence with the Southern Rights State Executive Committee.

5th. *Resolved*, That the forts of the Federal Government, on the soil of North Carolina, were intended to defend and protect, and not to menace or subjugate her citizens, and that any additional force placed in such forts, not simply without the request, but against the wishes of the people and of the Executive of the State, must be regarded as a menace and as apreliminary step to subjugation, which, as North Carolinians, we must not only denounce, but, in the last resort, resist at all hazards.

In accordance with the third resolution, the Chair announced the following gentlemen as constituting the Executive Committee of the Southern Rights party of North Carolina:

1st District—L. J. Johnson, Perquimans, H. M. Shaw, Currituck.
2d District—J. L. Bridgers, Edgecombe, Dr. Milton Selby, Hyde.
3d District—O. P. Meares, New Hanover, W. F. Leake, Richmond.
4th District—Dr. Pride Jones, Orange, F. A. Thornton, Warren.
5th District—J. R. S. McLean, Guilford, Samuel P. Hill, Caswell.
6th District—F. D. Stockton, Iredell, Col. Sam. Hargrave, Davidson.
7th District—H. B. Hammond, Anson, Rufus Barringer, Cabarrus.
8th District—Gen. C. M. Avery, Burke, N. W. Woodfin, Buncombe.

A call being made for the Hon. B. Craige, he responded in an eloquent manner in support of the resolutions which had been adopted, and exposing the objects, aims and action of the Black Republican party. Mr. C. spoke at great length, vindicating the rights of the South, producing a marked effect upon the audience, &c., &c. At the conclusion of his speech, the meeting took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In consideration of repeated and enthusiastic calls made upon him, D. K. McRae, Esq., responded in one of the happiest efforts of his life.

One of the most interesting and impressive features in the proceedings of the evening was the *presentation of a beautiful Boquet* to the Hon. Mr. Moses, of South Carolina, by the ladies of Goldsboro', which he accepted in a most gallant manner, complimenting the spirit of the ladies of North Carolina, paying a merited tribute to the mothers of the revolution, &c.

In response to enthusiastic calls, General Green, of Warren, J. A. Englehard, of Edgecombe, Dr. Wilcox, of Halifax, and Wm. H. Bunn, Esq., of Wilson, entertained the audience with short but eloquent and patriotic speeches.

On motion, it was resolved that when this meeting adjourn it shall adjourn to meet in Charlotte on the 20th of May next.

On motion of Kenneth Thigpen, Esq., of Edgecombe, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers in Goldsboro', and in all the papers in the State friendly to Southern Rights.

On motion of C. C. Bonner, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and also to the Goldsboro' Cornet Band.

After a few able remarks by Vice President Johnson, the meeting adjourned to re-assemble in Charlotte on the 20th of May.

WELDON N. EDWARDS, *President.*

A. M. Waddell, J. L. Stewart, Dr. J. J. Lawrence, S. J. Lowrie, J. E. Morris, R. H. Whitaker, Dr. E. W. Ward, *Secretaries.*

For the Journal.

Shall our Government be Destroyed?

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is, perhaps, a work of supererogation to attempt to demonstrate the proposition that the American Government—the Government under which we have lived—the Government of our fathers—is the best, both in principle and in its operation, that the world has ever seen, or that human wisdom, ingenuity, and virtue can devise. Our history is the imperishable evidence of this truth. Originating but three score and ten years since, with the representatives of a few scattering colonies—pioneers in the wilderness of an unknown land, the influence of our Government has grown and extended, 'till beneath its wings an empire has arisen on whose infant power the nations of the old world gaze with dismay. Our prosperity as a people, meanwhile, our progress in all the arts of peace, and our advancement in civilization, have been unexampled; while justice, prudence and firmness have made war an almost unknown sound to our ears.

We are now in the midst of a great revolution. This government of our fathers, glorious in its history and peerless in its perfection, is being changed and abolished, and a new government, narrow, weak and contracted in its spirit, policy and fundamental principles is to be substituted in its stead. These are grave assertions, and their startling importance demand the serious consideration of every patriot.

What is the constitutional position of the government on the questions whether the cultivation of tobacco is right or not; as to whether building railroads is expedient or not; as to whether Jews should be eligible to State offices; as to the extent and duration of a parent's civil authority over his child; or as to whether slaveholding or non slaveholding is best? A simple reference to the Constitution is all that is necessary to enable us to assert with perfect certainty, and without fear of successful contradiction, that on these questions the attitude of the Government, as prescribed by the Constitution, is that of perfect neutrality. True, the idea that the Government may assume a position of antagonism to slaveholding, is expressly negatived by the clauses requiring the delivery of fugitive slaves; but we are not to infer that, aside from these points, the position of the Government, as prescribed by the Constitution, is any other than that of strict neutrality and total indifference on the question whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding is best.

But a new party—the revolutionary party—are in possession of the Government. It is a party representing a section of the nation that will long continue to be the most populous section, and the ascendancy of this sectional party is, therefore, destined to continue, and the impress of its character on the Government to be permanent. The leading principle, the one idea, and the unanimous, all-pervading sentiment of this party is that the Government is to assume the position of unrelenting hostility to slavery. It is to say to the people of the States of one section of the nation, "You are cherishing an institution which the Government regards as a social, moral, and political evil; our fathers did wrong in not declaring it to be so in the Constitution; and all the weight, influence and prestige of the Government shall be brought to bear in every way not expressly prohibited by the Constitution, to place 'in the course of ultimate extinction' an institution which you believe to be inseperably connected with your welfare and progress." To this one idea every other is to be subservient, and secondary; and to this, every distinctive feature of our national policy, foreign and domestic, our greatness and influence abroad, our happiness and prosperity at home, are all to be sacrificed. It is folly to tell us that the platform of the Northern party contains other distinctive features. Every intelligent person who is acquainted with the history of the late presidential campaign knows that opposition to slavery was the only principle on which that party was united.

We have called the new Government revolutionary. We repeat it. How can the constitutional position and duty of the Government on any subject be constitutionally changed? Clearly by a change of the Constitution alone. How can the Constitution be changed? By the concurrent act of two thirds of each House of Congress, and three fourths of the States. But the Government has been changed, not only in the face of the Constitution, but against the will of a major ity of the States—changed by a bare majority of the people of a minority of the States. Is not that an overthrow of the Constitution, without the possibility of redress? Is it not revolution? If the Puritans of New England were to obtain possession of the Government and openly wield all its power and influence to stigmatize and crush out the Methodists or any other religious denomination, how long before we would discover that the Government was revolutionized and resist it to the bitter end? The cases are precisely analogous.

Then, what is our duty in the premises, as American citizens, as North Carolinians, as lovers of our race? Laying aside the transcendant importance of States' Rights, is it our duty to submit to the overthrow and destruction of the American Government and principles, or shall we resist the tyrannical revolutionary government at every point, and defend and cherish the genius and spirit and integrity of the government established by our fathers, though it shall find a resting place in North Carolina alone? If to accomplish this object it is necessary to sunder the union of States, be it so. If to carry it out involve the separation of States that should be one in principle and sentiment, be it so; and with God be the consequences.

In casting about for friends to assist us in this laudable and patriotic purpose we cannot look to the North. It is they who have just abolished the American Government.—In a Union of all the Southern States, who resist the destruction of that Government even to the disruption of the Union, is our only hope: If in the past our example has been a beacon of hope to all the world, then all the world will justify and applaud us in our efforts to preserve the spirit and the genius of American liberty. A Union of the Southern States, one in sentiment, interest and purpose may fail; but if we fail we will at least be clear of the guilt of having been accessories after the fact to the destruction of the best form of Government on earth, by remaining in union with its destroyers.

We have addressed no argument to States' Rights men; in the present juncture of affairs none is necessary. But we have attempted to show that our duty as American citizens, our allegiance and fealty to the American Government, and our position as the leaders of human progress and enfranchisement, all forbid us to remain longer in union with people who elected Lincoln in the face of our solemn and earnest protest. Demagogues may blind and mislead the people for a while; but sooner or later the popular judgment will vindicate itself. May that vindication not come too late!

M.

FROM PENSACOLA.—Gen. Bragg has issued the following order at Pensacola:

The Commanding General learns with surprise and regret that some of our citizens are engaged in the business of furnishing supplies and fuel, water and provisions to the armed vessels of the United States, now occupying a threatening position off this harbor. That no misunderstanding may exist on this subject, it is announced to all concerned that this traffic is strictly forbidden, and all such supplies which may be captured in transit to said vessels or to Fort Pickens will be confiscated. The more effectually to enforce this prohibition, no boat or vessel will be allowed to visit Fort Pickens or any United States naval vessel without special sanction. Col. John H. Forney, Acting Inspector General, will organize efficient harbor police for the enforcement of this order. By command of

Brig. Gen. BRAXTON BR

BY TELEGRAPH.

LINCOLN'S FORMER PARTNER AT SUMTER

[Special Dispatch to the Journal.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25—9 o'clock, P M.

President Lincoln sent his former law partner, Mr. Lamon, here to visit Fort Sumter. He arrived *incog.* yesterday, and this morning visited Fort Sumter along with Col. Duryea, one of the Governor's aids. He returned, and goes to Washington to-night. There is much speculation afloat, but nothing known of the import of his visit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1861.

In the Senate on yesterday, Mr. Bayard of Delaware, moved the adoption of Mr. Douglas' resolution; also the right of revolution and State sovereignty, using strong argument. There was nothing else done.

Vague surmises continue to exist that government intends to reinforce Fort Pickens.

A large number of confirmations were made yesterday, all Northerners.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23d, 1861.

The federal and confederate relations remain unchanged. The Confederate Commissioners are daily expecting a reply to their communication. In the meantime the military *Status* of the Southern forts are to be preserved.

Among a long list of nominations for confirmation yesterday there was only one of an important class from the border slave States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26th, 1861.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

The proceedings in the Senate yesterday were unimportant. A resolution to elect new officers of the Senate was tabled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27th, 1861.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

A very pithy debate sprang up yesterday upon Douglas' resolution, between Breckinridge and Douglas, the latter contending that the recent acts establishing territorial governments opened them to Southern emigration on equal terms with Northern emigration, and that the Republicans had abandoned a distinctive party principle. This was denied by Breckinridge, whose position was sustained by Collamer. Douglas' resolution was then tabled by a vote of 23 to 11.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., introduced a resolution looking to the withdrawal of the troops from seceded States. Laid over.

The President has appointed GEO. W. LANE, Judge of the Federal District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama.

FROM ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, March 20, 1861.

The secession ordinance has been defeated by four majority.

LITTLE ROCK, March 21st, 1861.

The Convention made a compromise on the secession question. The ordinance is to be submitted to the people on the first Monday in August next. The Convention has adjourned to meet again on the 3d Monday in August.

The State Convention has ratified the permanent Constitution of the Confederate Congress by a vote of 101 to 7.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 23d, 1861.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Convention on yesterday.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26th, 1861.

A motion to substitute the Peace Conference resolutions for the majority report has been defeated by a vote of 116 to 4.

There is some excitement here in consequence of an order from Washington to send the guns on hand at Bellona Foundry to Fortress Monroe.

RICHMOND, VA., March 27th, 1861.

The proceedings in Convention have been unimportant.

FROM CHARLESTON.—S. C. CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26th, 1861.

The President's messenger, Mr. Lamon, had an interview with Major Anderson yesterday. He was kindly received by Governor Pickens and General Beauregard, and went home last night.

The general opinion is that Major Anderson will evacuate on Wednesday.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27th, 1861.

The South Carolina State Convention re-assembled here yesterday. A resolution introduced to cut off supplies and mail communication from Fort Sumter comes up to-day.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1861.

Gen. Twiggs, declines to accept of the Generalship of the army of the Confedeate States, on account of his health.

Gov. Houston refuses to appear before the Convention, to take the oath prescribed by the Convention, to support the provisional Government.

Lieut. Gov. Clark is to assume the duties of Governorship.

In consequence of some military technicality, Fort Sumter was not evacuated yesterday, but will be shortly.

Mr. Bayard, of Deleware, continued his speech in the Senate on yesterday. Nothing of importance transpired.

FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1861.

The Commissioners to Europe will leave on the 31st instant.

A proclamation has been issued by Gen. Bragg, prohibiting vessels [Government] in the Gulf, from entering the port of Pensacola, under penalty of confiscation.

FOR SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25th, 1861.

Sunday's *Herald* says that an order was sent on Saturday night to Major Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter on the arrival of the Steamer there.

STEAMER WATCHED.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1861.

The steamer Bienville, from New Orleans, is under surveillance by the custom house authorities, she not having a proper clearance. [The Bienville has no doubt a clearance from the officers of the Confederate States.—JOURNAL.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 23.—The Royal Mail steamship Canada has arrived, with Liverpool papers to the 9th inst., and telegraphic advices of the 10th inst., via Queenstown. She brings £177,000 sterling in specie.

The Bank of Poland having refused to make specie payment on the Russian bonds, the military took possession of the amount required from the Bank vaults.

Prince Napoleon is about to proceed to Turin to negotiate the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

All was quiet at Warsaw. The number of persons killed at the late riot, was 53.

The blockade of the citadel at Messina, has been proclaimed, and hostilities commenced.

The address in answer to the Emperor's speech was adopted in the French Senate with only three negative votes.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 9.—The sales of Cotton to-day have been 6,500 bales, including 1,400 bales for speculation and export. The market closed quiet but steady.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, March 9.—Consols closed at 92¼ for account.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—*Friday* March 8.—The sales of the week amount to 82,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and 15,000 for export. The fair qualities are unaltered in prices; the other grades had advanced 1/16d, but subsequently became less firm.

The sales of to-day (Friday) are estimated at 8.000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and for export, the market closing quiet but steady, at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 7¾d.; middling do. 7d.; Fair Uplands 7⅜d.; Middling do. 6¾d. The stock in port amounts to 1,082,000 bales, including 718,000 bales of American cotton.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices continue unfavorable. There is less demand.

Hewitt & Co.'s circular reports an advance of 1-I6 a 1/16d, chiefly on Uplands; but since the arrival of the steamer City of Baltimore, the quotations are barely maintained, and Middling Orleans are quoted at 6 15-16d.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Wakefield & Nash quote Flour steady at 28s, a 31s. Wheat firm at full prices; fine qualities have partially advanced 2d. a 3d. Spring red Wheat 11s. 2d. a 12s. 9d.; white 12s. 6d. a 14s. 6d.—Corn firm.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1861

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton steady, with sales of 2,000 bales. Flour is higher; Southern $5 40 a $5 75. Wheat is one cent higher. Corn has an advancing tendency; mixed 65 a 69 cents, and new yellow 65 a 70 cents per bushel.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 35 a 35½ cents. Rosin steady at $1 25 for Common.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES' LOAN.—The Atlanta Confederacy learns that a distinguished politician of the North went on to Montgomery last week with offers for the whole of the fifteen million loan at par, the bid being made by English capitalists. Mr. Memminger declined the negotiation, preferring to give domestic capitalists the refusal of the bids. The Confederacy says that a Georgia house has offered to take five millions of the loan.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has advertized for proposals, to be received till the 2d of April, for eight million dollars worth of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of February. This sum will be sufficient for the wants of the Treasury during the present fiscal year.

Heavy Defalcation in Canada.

BERLIN, CANADA, March 22.—William Davidson, the absconded postmaster, is a defaulter in the sum of £10,000, besides committing other swindling operations amounting to some £20,000 more. It is believed that he has sailed for Liverpool.

YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR—THE NEW METALLIC ALLOY.—"Oriede" is a new metallic alloy, extensively used in this country as a substitute for gold.—Stores have sprung into existence all over the country for the sale of it, and newspapers contain flaming advertisements of a "full set of jewelry for only one dollar, being the stock of a large manufacturer" (or merchant,) "who is obliged to dispose of his stock on account of the panic." It is a French discovery, and is called by the French gold oriede. It is manufactured to a large extent in Waterbury, Connecticut. It bears a very close resemblance to gold in color, density, and fineness of grain; so close that it deceives every one but practical dealers or experts. Its component parts consists of pure copper, 100 parts; zinc or (preferable) tin, 17 parts; magnesia, 6 parts; sal ammoniac, 3.6 parts; quicklime 1 8 parts; tartar of commerce, 9 parts; are mixed as follows: The copper is first melted, when the magnesia, sal ammoniac, lime, and tartar in powder are added little by little; the crucible is now briskly stirred for half an hour, so as to mix it thoroughly; and then the zinc is added in small grains by throwing it on the surface and stirring it till it is entirely fused; the crucible is then covered and the fusion maintained for about 35 minutes. The surface is then skimmed and the alloy is ready for casting. The fineness of grain in this alloy gives to those objects of art composed of it a delicacy and a purity of detail that cannot be obtaind from bronze. The alloy is essentially ductile and malleable, and can be cast, rolled, drawn, stamped, chased, beaten into a powder, or leaves or treated in any other way the artisan may desire. The discovery of the new alloy is really wonderful, its use will have a tendency to place within the reach of all the useful, ornamental, and higher products of art. An immense number and amount of articles are manufactured out of this alloy and sold South and West, and none but excellent Judges can tell it from gold.

MISSOURI U. S. SENATOR.—ST. LOUIS, March 18.—After several days' balloting for U. S. Senator, Mr. Green's name was withdrawn to-day, and Waldo H. Johnson nominated instead. Mr. Johnson was elected on the second ballot. The vote stood as follows: Whole number of votes 145; necessary to a choice 73; Mr. Johnson received 80; Col. Doniphan 36; Mr. English 29.

SOUTHERN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—MOBILE, March 18.—Benj. McCullough, en route for Richmond, Va., to purchase arms for Texas, has arrived here, and will stop at Montgomery to solicit from the Government of the Confederate States a mounted regiment for the protection of the frontiers.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE, and SON, and a cat and a cock and a hen and three pigeons, and four pigs and a large bear, and a badger, all live snugly in a single room in Chester, about nine feet square. They improve the salubrity of this enviable apartment by the fragrant trade of *smoking herrings*. So says an English paper published in 1792.

BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—Our thoughts, like the water of the sea, when exhaled towards Heaven will lose all their bitterness and saltness, and sweeten into an amiable humanity until they descend in gentle showers of kindness upon our fellow-men.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in Augnst next.

H. A. BAGG.

March 28, 1861. 31-te

☞WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25, 1861. 31-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861—29-te* A. E. TAYLOR.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

March 14, 1861—29-te* T. H. W. McINTIRE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

SAML. R. BUNTING.

March 21st, 1861. 165-te

☞We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te*

Read and Believe.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1858.

W. E. HAGAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* About five months since I bought two bottles of your Hair Restorative, and am now desirous of obtaining more, and would inquire where it may be found here. My hair when quite young turned grey. *I have used a number of articles for the purpose of restoring it, but did not succeed until I obtained this, which produced the desired effect.* I have been requested by a number of my friends (among them several ladies) to procure it if possible. I am much pleased with it, for it has made a great improvement in my personal appearance. By answering this you will much oblige.

Yours very respectfully,

H. C. GOODRICH.

Steamer Bridgeport, Peck Slip, New York.

Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable, the original* and *only reliable* Hair Restorative.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggists.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

March 4. 150—1m-daw.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and firs. article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-sowly

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the evening of the 22d inst, by Rev. H. R. Kornegay, Mr. A. W. MURRAY, of New Hanover county, to Mrs. DOLLY EDWARDS, daughter of Mr. Chas. Chambers.

☞Spirit of the Age please copy.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by H. H. Sandlin, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, to Miss LOUISA ROTEN, all of Onslow Co., N. C.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, 20th instant, by Rev. J. H. Mengert, Mr. LUHR VOLLERS to Miss ELIZABETH HASHAGAN.

Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

DIED.

In this town, at 4 o'clock on this (Wednesday) morning, March 27th, 1861, Dr. F. J. HILL, in the 70th year of his age.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

BROKE AND ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL of Bladen County, on the night of the 14th of March, 1861, J. F. WILKERSON, a young man aged about twenty-one, of fair complexion, handsome features, about five feet and eleven inches high. Said Wilkerson was committed for a term of two years upon a charge of mail robbery.

The United States will pay a suitable reward for his capture and confinement in any jail so that he be accessible to the undersigned. R. P. MELVIN, Sheriff.

March 28th, 1861. 31-3t

HEAD QUARTERS, 30TH REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA, Wilmington, N. C., 26th March, 1861.

ORDER No. 8.

AN ELECTION for one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant, one 2d Lieutenant and one 3d Lieutenant, to command the Company of Long Creek Militia is hereby ordered to be held at Lillington, on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, and E. L. Miller, S. H. Bell, and James Garrason are detailed to hold said election.

By order, Col. JOHN L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adjutant.

March 28, 1861.

COFFEE, SUGAR, N. O. MOLASSES, PORK, MACKEREL, &c.

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
100 bbls. A., B. & C. Sugar;
20 " N. O. Molasses;
50 " Mess Pork;
30 " Rump do.;
20 " Prime do.;
30 " No. 2 and 3 Mackerel;
10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.

Now landing from steamer Parkersburg, and for sale by

March 27. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

FREE OF DUTY!

PERSONAL WEARING APPAREL, in possession of the owner, will not, we presume, be liable to examination under the Tariff Regulations, when entering the seceded States. Gentlemen residing in these States will find it greatly to their advantage to visit Wilmington and select from our NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK, their supplies of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS for Spring and Summer.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, newly imported expressly for CUSTOM WORK. Gentlemen visiting the establishment are requested to oblige us with their measures.

New Goods daily opening, by EXPRESS, STEAMER, AND SCHOONERS, FREE OF DUTY! at

BALDWIN'S,
38 Market Street, BALDWIN'S, 38 Market Street,
March 27. Wilmington, N. C.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

THE Flour manufactured by us at Wachovia Mills is of the *best quality*. We receive fresh supplies every ten days. Supply just to hand. For sale by

March 26. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

25 BOXES, 20 lbs. each, Adamantine Candles. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

March 26.

LIME—LIME.

1.000 CASKS FRESH STONE LIME, now landing from Schr. A. S. Ells. For sale in lots to suit by CLARK & TURLINGTON.

March 21, 1861.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL, & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

March 12th, 1861 157-tf

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

March 20th, 1861. 164&30-tf

COLGATE'S SOAP.

PALE and No. 1, in whole and half boxes. For sale by March 26. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

NEW STYLES SOFT FELT HATS,

HIGH AND LOW CROWNS, Light and dark colors.

Selling exclusively FOR CASH—FOR CASH.

We are now prepared to offer better grades of SOFT HATS, at LOWER PRICES—LOWER PRICES, than heretofore.

We are retailing goods for CASH ONLY, at 34 Market street. MYERS & MOORE.

March 27. MYERS & MOORE

ATTENTION, MILITARY COMPANIES!

THE NORTH CAROLINA PINE BURR POMPOON, WELL MOUNTED on brass wire, neatly finished and varnished.

They can be easily adjusted to any style of Military Hat or Cap.

We will furnish them to Military Companies at Eight Dollars a hundred.

Send for specimens, to MYERS & MOORE,

Terms cash. 34 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. March 27.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	30	@	32		
BEEF CATTLE,					
℔ 100 lbs.	7 00	@	9 00		
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00		
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,					
2nd hand	1 00	@	1 65		
New	1 95	@	2 00		
CANDLES, ℔ lb.					
Tallow	16	@	18		
Adamantine	20	@	24		
Sperm	35	@	50		
COFFEE, ℔ lb.					
Java	17	@	20		
Laguayra	16	@	17		
Rio	13½	@	15		
St. Domingo	13	@	14		
COTTON, ℔ lb.					
ord. to mid'g	10½	@	12		
strict mid'g	12	@	12¼		
good mid'g	12¼	@	12½		
COTTON BAGGING,					
℔ yard	13½	@	14		
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	7½		
CORN MEAL,					
℔ bushel	00	@	80		
DOMESTICS,					
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	7½		
Yarn, ℔ lb	18	@	19		
EGGS, ℔ doz	10	@	12½		
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55		
FISH, ℔ bbl.,					
Mullets	6 00	@	7 00		
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00		
do. No. 2	10 00	@	12 00		
do. No. 3	6 50	@	8 50		
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	3 50		
Dry Cod,					
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50		
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,					
Family	0 00	@	8 00		
Superfine	7 62½	@	7 75		
Fine	7 50	@	0 00		
Cross	7 25	@	0 00		
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20		
GUNNY BAGS	10	@	18		
GUANO, Peruvian,					
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼		
1 ton and upwards, per ton			65 00		
Super. Lime		@	54 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25				
Per ton	9 00	@	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,					
Corn	60	@	65		
Oats	42	@	45		
Pease, Cow	85	@	90		
Do. B. Eye	0 95	@	1 00		
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00		
do. white	0 00	@	0 00		
Rice, rough	00	@	0 90		
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½		
HIDES, ℔ lb.,					
Green	5½	@	6		
Dry	7½	@	9		
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.					
Eastern	1 10	@	1 15		
N. River	85	@	95		
IRON, ℔ lb.					
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00		
American, ref.	3½	@	00		
do. sheer	0	@	00		
do. hoop, ton	70 00	@	75 00		
Swede	5½	@	00		
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80		
do. fm store	90	@	1 00		
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)					
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50		
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00		
Scantling	6 25	@	7 00		
(Steam Sawed.)					
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00		
planed	18 00	@	19 60		
clear	25 00	@	30 00		
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00		
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00		
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00	@	15 00		
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00		
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.					
Cuba, Hhds	22	@	25		
do. Bbls.	28	@	30		
N. Orleans.	50	@	55		
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.					
Whiskey	28	@	35		
N. E. Rum	35	@	40		
Gin	37	@	45		
Brandy	40	@	50		
do. Apple	65	@	90		
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 50		
NAVAL STORES,					
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,					
*Virgin	0 00	@	1 52		
Yellow dip	0 00	@	1 90		
Hard	0 00	@	1 00		
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 50		
do. in order	0 00	@	1 75		
Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 50		
Rosin, Pale,	2 00	@	2 25		
do. No. 1	1 25	@	1 50		
do. No. 2	0 85	@	1 00		
do. No. 3,	00	@	85		
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	33	@	34½		
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30		
NAILS, ℔ lb.,					
Cut	3½	@	4		
Wrought	10	@	12½		
OILS, ℔ gallon,					
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25		
Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20		
do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25		
PEA NUTS, bush	1 00	@	1 25		
POTATOES,					
Sweet, ℔ bush.	70	@	75		
Irish, do...	00	@	0 00		
do. ℔ bbl.,	2 00	@	2 50		
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,					
N. C. Bacon, Hams	13	@	13		
Middlings	00	@	12		
Shoulders	11½	@	12		
Hog round	11½	@	12		
Western Bacon, Middlings	12	@	13		
Shoulders	10	@	11		
N. C. Lard	12	@	12½		
West'n do	12	@	12½		
Butter	20	@	27		
Cheese	12	@	12½		
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,					
City Mess	22 00	@	22 50		
Clear do	00 00	@	00 00		
Butt	00 00	@	20 00		
Beef, Mess	11 50	@	16 00		
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00		
POULTRY, Chickens, live	15	@	25		
do. dead	00	@	40		
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00		
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15		
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 50	@	2 25		
Mutton	1 50	@	2 25		
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	22½	@	30		
Liverpool, ℔ sack. ground, cargo	75	@	80		
do. fm store	95	@	1 05		
fine	1 50	@	1 75		
SUGAR, ℔ lb.					
Porto Rico	8	@	9		
New Orleans	8	@	8		
Muscovado	7	@	9		
Loaf & crush'd	10½	@	12		
C. Yellow	9½	@	10		
Granulated	11	@	11½		
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½		
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 50	@	5 00		
Common	2 50	@	3 00		
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 0		
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00		
Ash Head'g	14 00	@	16 00		
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	00 00		
Mill, prime	7 50	@	9 00		
do. inferior to ordinary	3 50	@	6 00		
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	00		
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	14	@	20		
Medium	25	@	30		
Fine	45	@	50		
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20		

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin do.	30	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 60
Flour do.	00	00 @ 20
Pea Nuts, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 @ ¼
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 7
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00 @5 00	6 00 @ 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	0 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ ¼
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 8
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00@4 00	5 00 @ 6 60
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	00	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ lb	0 00	¼ @ ½
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	6 00@8 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27TH, 1861.

TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Wednesday last there has been more activity in the market for this article, and parcels have been readily taken upon arrival. On Thursday there was an advance of 5 cents over previous quotations, at which the market ruled up to Monday, when a further advance of 5 cents was obtained, and the market closed firm, with a fair enquiry from shippers and distillers, at $1 90 for yellow dip, $1 52 for virgin, and $1 for hard, per bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts for the week ended this morning have been fair, and the sales in the same time foot up 6,188 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yel. Dip.	Virgin.	Hard.
Thursday,	1,467	1 85	1 48	95
Friday,	2,150	1 85	1 48	95
Saturday,	370	1 85	1 48	95
Monday,	371	1 85	1 48	95
Do.	1,300	1 90	1 52	1 00
Tuesday,	680	1 90	1 62	1 00
Wednesday	850	1 90	1 52	1 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing of importance has been done in this article during the week just ended. After closing our report on Wednesday last, the price gave way half cent on straight, and the market has since ruled quiet at 33 a 33¼ cents for straight, and 34½ cents for New York bbls. The stock on market is very light, and sellers generally are holding at 33½ cents for straight, while buyers are not disposed to operate. The sales for the week are as follows:

Wednesday,	100 bbls. at 33	cents per gallon for straight.		
Do.	150 " " 34½	" " "	N. Y. bbls.	
Friday	40 " " 33	" " "	straight.	
Do.	100 " " 33½	" " "	"	
Monday,	100 " " 33½	" " "	"	
Do.	150 " " 33	" " "	"	

ROSIN.—There is no alteration to report in the market for either grade since the close of our last review. The market has been entirely neglected for both Nos. 1 and 2 during the past week, and not a single transaction has taken place that we can hear of; our quotations in table must therefore be look upon as merely nominal. For the Common article there has been rather more enquiry, though we have no change to report in prices. The receipts for some time past have been light, and there is very little remaining in receivers hands—nearly all on market being held by distillers who are generally asking higher prices. The market closes quiet but firm at 85 cents per 310 lbs. We quote sales for the week of 11,300 bbls., as follows:

Thursday,	4,000 bbls. at 85 cents per 310 lbs.
Friday,	5,800 " " 85 " " " "
Wednesday	1,500 " " 85 " " " "

TAR.—During the week just ended there has been a moderate enquiry from shippers, and the market has ruled steady at previous quotation. The receipts foot up about 1,650 bbls., all of which has been sold at $1 50 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE.—Very few beeves have been brought to market for some weeks past, and the supply in butchers hands is very light. A brisk demand exists, and prime quality finds quick sale at high prices. We quote at prices ranging from 7 to 9 cents per lb., as in quality, delivered here.

BARRELS.—The market is heavily supplied, and there is no demand. It is impossible to sell at anything like a fair price. Quotations in table are merely nominal.

COFFEE.—Nothing worthy of report has been done in this article since our last. There is only a light stock on market, but it is fully sufficient for present demand. The sales have been in the small way from store at prices ranging within quotations. See table.

COTTON—During the week under review there has been considerable activity in this article, and about all offered on market has been disposed of. The advices from Europe are rather better, which, together with an anticipated shortness in last year's crop, has caused a speculative enquiry, and an advance has been obtained of fully ¼ cent over quotations of Wednesday last. At the time of making up our report there is a fair enquiry from buyers, but for the want of stock to operate upon the transactions for the past two or three days have been confined to a few small parcels.—The quantity arriving is small, and the market is at present almost bare. The sales for the week comprise 1,671 bales at the following quotations: Wednesday, 514 bales at 10 to 11¼ cents for ordinary to middling; Thursday, 285 do. at 10¾ cents for ordinary, 11¼ cents for low middling, 11¾ cents for middling, and 12¼ cents for good middling; Friday, 750 do. at 11¼, 11¾ a 12 cents for middling; Saturday, 107 do. at 12 a 12¼ cents for middling and good middling; and Monday, 15 do. at 12 cents for middling; and Tuesday, 105 do. at 11¼, 11¾ a 12 cents for mixed grades. This morning (Wednesday) the market is rather quiet, and buyers are not disposed to operate unless at lower prices.

CORN MEAL.—None arriving from the country, but we notice a moderate stock in the grasaries, which is selling in the small way at 85 cents per bushel.

FE

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

The Meeting at Goldsboro'.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of this State was held at Goldsboro', on Friday and Saturday, the 22d and 23d inst. The object in view was to take initiative steps for the organization of the Southern Rights Party of the State of North Carolina.

In many respects the meeting assumed dimensions and took a representative character far exceeding the anticipations of those engaged in getting it up. It was more of a State Convention than a mere meeting hastily assembled, there being representatives from all the districts in the State but two, and they too would have been present had the time of notice been sufficient to enable them to get there. In other respects also, the meeting was a representative one, so far as the elements of which it was composed could make it one, embracing as it did, Southern Rights men of all previous shades of opinion on other topics, and from widely different sections of the State. It also presented a remarkable blending of young America, old America, and middle aged America, from the ardent and impulsive youth just crossing the threshold of manhood, to the venerable Weldon N. Edwards, who has already passed the allotted three-score years and ten, yet without any abatement of his ardor in the cause, whose success he believes to be essential to the honor and the interests of North Carolina.

We had hoped to have received the *Rough Notes* this morning, with the proceedings of the meeting of which we failed to obtain a copy before leaving on Saturday afternoon, the Secretaries having been unable to complete their labors at that time. We presume we will have them to-morrow. In the meantime, we would remark that those who supposed that any effort would be made to organize any party upon a revolutionary basis, or upon any other than a strictly legal and constitutional one, will find themselves woefully mistaken. We never saw a more earnest, united feeling among any number of people in our lives. The expression of that feeling was in effect this,—"We are convinced of the fact that North Carolina cannot consistently maintain her present anomalous position. We think that the same facts and arguments which produced this conviction in our minds would, if fairly and fully presented to the people of North Carolina, cause them or a large majority of them to agree with us in opinion. Therefore do we form an organization for the purpose of fully and fairly presenting the issues involved, before the people of the State, and each and every county therein, believing that when this is done, the people themselves will demand a chance to give a new expression of opinion through the legal and constitutional modes prescribed." This is the whole treason involved. This is all that these "lawless men" at Goldsboro' aimed at. There will be a fuller and more formal Convention held at Charlotte on the 20th day of May next, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration. With a fair effort every County in the State may there be represented. In the meantime, let meetings be held for County organization and for the sending of delegates to Charlotte. There are counties in the State that have yet, since this agitation commenced, to hear a single Southern Rights speech—in which no meetings have been held—in which no documents have been circulated and no Southern rights papers taken. Only one side has been presented, and that too often unfairly and disengenuously.

The meeting or convention organized in the Court House at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, by calling Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, to preside, assisted by one Vice President from each Congressional District represented. The members of the press present were requested to act as Secretaries, Wm. Benjamin Smith, Esq., of the Tarboro' *Mercury*, officiating as reading clerk.

The opening speech of the venerable President, in explaining the objects of the meeting, was marked by a vigor and ability that elicited a warm response from the audience, and showed that if the snows of age were upon his brow, the fires of patriotism still glowed warm within his heart.

Hon. F. J. Moses, of Sumpter District, S. C., Commissioner from that State, being in town, a committee was appointed to invite him to address the meeting, which he did in an able and eloquent speech, in which he referred to the natural affinities existing between North Carolina and the other slave States of the South, and of the danger to all her interests, if, disregarding these affinities, she still adhered to the Northern Confederacy. He spoke of the close ties that ought to unite the two Carolinas, and begged his fellow-citizens of North Carolina—for still he *could* not regard them otherwise—he begged them to turn a deaf ear to those who would endeavour to stir up jealousies between those who have so much in common. He went on to explain the provisions of the Constitution of the Confederate States and demonstrate its advantages. He pointed out the security, peace and fraternal feeling which awaited North Carolina in the arms of the Southern Confederacy, compared with the uneasiness, danger, and insecurity which must be her fate while she continues a member of the present Union. Mr. Moses remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

Hon. Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, was next introduced to the meeting, and spoke at some length and with much force and earnestness in favour of his views on the subject of secession. Mr. Ruffin has long been an ardent secessionist, but he is certainly a reasoning and reflecting one, and the imputation of fanaticism will not apply to as rational and clear-headed a speaker as he is.

General John A. Young, of Charlotte, was next called upon, and entertained the audience with a speech conceived with his usual good taste and expressed in forcible and eloquent language. He went in strong for casting the destinies of North Carolina with her sisters of the South.

Having been engaged on the business committee on Friday night, we did not have the pleasure of hearing any of the speeches made, but understand that the meeting was addressed by Victor Barringer, O. P. Meares, —— Shenck, and D. K. McRae, Esqrs., and perhaps by others. The compliment of a serenade was paid to Col. Moses, to which he responded. We understand, from those who had the opportunity of hearing these gentlemen speak, that it was good to be there, and we can well believe it, the reputation of the speakers being a sufficient guarantee for the character of the speeches.

On Saturday morning Hon. Burton Craige, from the committee on business, reported certain resolutions for the action of the meeting. The report was received, and, with some slight verbal amendments, unanimously adopted. A State Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of two from each Congressional district, O. P. Meares and Walter F. Leak, Esqrs., from this, the third district.

The business having been disposed of, the meeting still insisted on having more good speaking and to this end they *would* have Hon. Burton Craige and D. K. McRae, Esq., to address them. It is enough to say that these gentlemen maintained their high and well earned reputation as public speakers. We have heard Mr. McRae's address spoken of as one of his most successful efforts.

But we refrain from any more extended remarks until we shall have received the official proceedings, which we will probably do to-morrow.

The meeting was a decided success, and we think that the movement has been fairly initiated. It depends upon its friends to press it forward calmly, reasonably, legally, but firmly and energetically.

At Goldsboro' we were pleased to meet many old friends, and to find them well. Our able and energetic cotemporaries of the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* are again on their feet, so to speak, having got out their paper again. Our venerable friend Mr. Loring, of the *Tribune*, seems to grow younger, he is certainly more cheerful than we have seen him for years. A flag of the Southern Confederacy pattern flying from a tall pole on the main street is a beautiful thing, much more so in fact than we had supposed before seeing it.

Fort Pickens.

The attention of the country, so long concentrated upon Fort Sumpter, is now transferred to Fort Pickens, as upon the movements there may depend the future course of events, so far as peace or war is concerned.—It seems to be taken for granted that Sumpter will be given up, for military reasons, the main one being the inability of the government to reinforce or revictual it. Such reasons do not exist with reference to Fort Pickens. The Navy of the United States has free access there, and no military necessity demands its evacuation. If then, Pickens be evacuated, the movement will have a *political* significance and amount to something.

Some well informed parties are of the opinion that Mr. Lincoln will eventually withdraw all the troops from the seceded States, but that he cannot do it now, nor until the Northern mind has been familiarized with it. Some weeks ago the proposition to evacuate fort Sumter would have created a terrible fuss at the North, so terrible, in fact, that no administration would have ventured upon taking the step. Now, it will be done, speculated upon and the topic dropped in a few days.—If this course of gradually slipping out of the difficulties of the position in which he finds himself be really the policy contemplated by Mr. Lincoln, then we suppose nothing will be done at Pensacola; if it be not, then hostilities may be looked for at any time.

Report

Of the President and Directors, and Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, for the year ending November 1st, 1859 and '60. Raleigh: John Spelman, State Printer, 1861.

From the above which has just come to hand in pamphlet form, we learn that the patients in the Asylum on the 1st November, 1859, were 176, of whom 102 were men, and 74 women. The whole number under treatment during the year was 252. The number remaining in the Asylum on the 1st November, 1860, was 179.—The number of patients admitted during the two years ending Nov. 1st, 1860, was 302, of whom 186 were males, and 116 females. 123 were discharged or eloped—leaving 179 as already stated. Of the males admitted, 64 were married, 113 single, 7 widowed, and 2 unknown. Of the females, 33 were married, 60 single, 21 widowed, and 2 unknown. In two cases, insanity is supposed to have commenced at less than 5 years of age; 5 to 10 years, in 3 cases; 10 to 15, in 4; 15 to 20, in 29; 20 to 25, in 51; 25 to 30, in 44; 30 to 135, in 41; 35 to 40 in 21; 40 to 50, in 31; 50 to 60, in 17; 60 to 70, in 3; in 56 cases the time is not known. It would appear that twenty to twenty-five is the time when insanity is most apt to commence.

Since the organization of the Asylum, there have been patients brought to it from 74 counties in North Carolina, 12 from Virginia, 3 from South Carolina, and 1 each from Georgia, Mississippi, California, Tennessee, Texas, Germany, Alabama. New Hanover has had 10; Wake 23; Orange 24; Guilford 16; Rowan 15; Franklin 14, and so on, the central counties generally furnishing the largest number of patients, we presume because of the convenience of getting to Raleigh. Patients from other sections of the State are not unfrequently carried to other institutions.

INQUEST.—Yesterday Coroner Jones held an inquest over the body of a man named John Hegeman, who died suddenly on the night before. It would appear that the deceased, who was a drayman, had been drinking on the day previous, and had also been engaged in snow balling, through which he got into a fight. At night he died as already stated. The Physician who made the *post mortem* examination, was unable to detect any wound or mark of violence calculated to cause death. The jurors returned as their verdict that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to them.

The affair occured in the Northern part of town, above the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. A man named Smith was arrested on a Magistrate's warrant, as having been a participant in the fight which preceded if it did not occasion the death of Hegeman. Wm. Smith the defendent, was admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars to appear to-day for a fuller investigation.

Without going into particulars, it would appear from the evidence that this affair took place at or in a store kept by Mr. John H. Strauss, brother-in-law of Wm. Smith, the defendant. That William stayed there and slept there; that Hegeman, having been, as already stated, drinking, came into the store more than once in a riotous sort of way,—that John Smith, a brother of the defendant, asked him to go out, and that Wm. Smith the defendant, ordered him to go, but he refused probably in a threatening way. Wm. Smith struck him twice over the head with a small stick, at least not a large one; that Hegeman went off and died during the night.

We suppose the questions involved are, Did Smith use unnecessary violence in getting Hegeman out? Did Hegeman's death arise from the blows inflicted by the defendant?" At 12 o'clock, John J. Conoley, Esq., Special Magistrate, was still proceeding with the examination.

P. S. After a full examination, the Special Magistrate required Mr. Smith to give bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear and answer at the next term of the Superior Court for this county. This bail we presume has been given.—*Daily Journal, 21st inst.*

Recruits for the Southern Confederacy.

Sixty-three recruits for the Army of the Confederate States, arrived here last night from Baltimore, *en route* for Charleston, under charge of Mr. Robert E. Haslett, of Baltimore.

It appears that during the day, the Mayor of this town received a dispatch from Baltimore, to arrest the gentleman in charge of the recruits, and hold him here. On the arrival of the train last evening, Mr. Haslett was accordingly arrested by the town constable. He gave bail for an investigation of the matter, but the Mayor being unable to procure any satisfactory reply to his messages to Baltimore, Mr. H. was released early this morning, and he will proceed to Charleston. His recruits went on last night.

There is something mysterious about this arrest, and various are the conjectures. Some believe that the proceedings were instigated at Washington, with a view of putting a stop to the enlisting going on throughout the Border States, for the Confederated army. We are inclined to this opinion—nevertheless it is only an opinion. Time will show.

We, in company with others, called on Mr. Haslett this morning. We found him to be an intelligent, high-toned gentleman. We regret the authorities here acted at all in the matter; but, at the same time, we have every reason to believe that the police did nothing more than they considered their duty under the circumstances.

☞ We learn that John G. Ashe, son of Hon. W S. Ashe, has been appointed by President Davis Lieutenant in the Army of the Southern Confederacy, and is to join Gen. Bragg at Fort Pickens.

☞ The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a few bales Cotton on the wharf of the Steamship Co, at the foot of Chesnut Street. Just before the fire was discovered the Steamer Kate McLaurin left the wharf for Fayetteville, and it is supposed that sparks from her smoke stack fell among the Cotton. The wind was blowing heavy at the time, and the burning Cotton having been thrown into the river, the bales bursted and pieces were floating along-side and under the wharves, but nothing else caught fire, owing to the exertions of our citizens. We have not been able to ascertain the owners of the Cotton. There are, or were on yesterday, various reports in regard to the ownership. The loss we learn will not exceed $400.—*Daily Journal, 22d inst.*

☞ The steamship Cakawba, Captain Smith, from Havana, with dates to the 17th instant, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st. She reports the Sugar market dull—quotations ranging from 6½ to 7 rials. Molasses also dull. Freights unaltered. Money market depressed. Sterling Exchange 10 a 10¼ per cent premium. Exchange on New York 1 a 3 per cent premium.

Prince Alfred has been heard from at Bermuda. He will arrive at Havana about the first of April. Great preparations are making for his reception.

The yacht Mary Kinsland, from New York, was wrecked on the coast of Florida. The Scott Theatrical Troupe, who were passengers in her, were rescued by the Cahawba, after several days of exposure and privation.

☞ The defeat of the secession ordinance by the Arkansas Convention, is said to have caused great excitement. Finally a compromise was agreed upon. A proposition to the effect that the people shall vote on the first Monday in August for Secession or Co-operation was adopted. In the meantime delegates will be sent to the Border State Convention, and report to an adjourned meeting on the third Monday in August, to which time the Convention adjourned.

☞ The North Carolina University Magazine for March is at hand, the illustration for this number being a fine portrait of the Reverend C. F. Deems The Editors also give a brief sketch of the Doctor's history, from which we learn that he was born in the City of Baltimore in 1820, but has made North Carolina the field of his labor ever since his entrance upon manhood.

To the many warm friends and admirers of Dr. Deems, this portrait will be peculiarly valuable, and it will, no doubt, be carefully preserved.

☞ At an election held on yesterday, 20th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the Upper Division, Wilmington Militia:

Captain—Wm. N. Bowden.
First Lieutenant—D. W. Ketchum.
Second Lieutenant—John R. Latta.
Third Lieutenant—Sylvester Petteway.

Under the new law, these officers are exempted from poll tax, jury duty and working on the roads during their continuance in office.

☞ The Albermarle *Southerner*, learns that Hon. Kenneth Rayner has declared himself in favor of the secession of North Carolina from the northern abolition union.

A special dispatch from Washington City to the Richmond Enquirer, dated the 20th inst. says:

The Republican party is approximating to culmination—the commercial portion are growing desperate by the perplexities of the new tariff, and insist upon the immediate and unconditional restoration of the old, or a lower one through the medium of an extra session of Congress. The rural portion unequivocally insist upon the instantaneous reinforcement of Fort Pickens, at all aazards, and urge that the party is being politically slaughtered by the continuation of a temporizing policy. In the meanwhile the entire time and attention of the Cabinet are absorbed in endeavoring to reconcile the thousand and one conflicting claims for office, from the foreign minister down to coal-heaver. It is not astonishing, therefore, that astute Republicans prophesy that a volcano is about to burst beneath the Administration; nor would it be in the least surprising if the Administration should suddenly assume an offensive action towards the Confederate States, as the only means of consolidating its manifold interests.

It is stated that the Senate will decline to confirm the new Cabinet appointments from Indiana and Illinois until the claims of other sections are considered, these States having already been over supplied.

The best joke of the season is that the most patriotic portion of Mr. Breckinridge's late speech was incorporated with the Abolitionist Hale's remarks, by the New York "Tribune."

The administration experiences not a little trouble in giving a diplomatic position to Carl Shurtz, the vagabond radical Abalition speechifier. They are afraid to send him to Fatherland, for fear of his being nabbed by the police, and they, therefore, offer him the choice of a South American mission.

☞ The Charleston Courier of the 21st inst instant, says: A private dispatch received yesterday in this city from a prominent citizen in Washington says:

"Well informed men here are satisfied that orders have been issued to reinforce Fort Pickens."

☞ The Louisiana State Convention have adopted the permanent Constitution, as presented to the States for ratificaton by the Confederate Congress, by a very decisive majority.

SALE OF STEAMBOAT.—The Steamer Caldwell, arrived here some time since from Beaufort, N. C., has been sold by Mr. D. Pigott for $2,000. She was bought for the service of the Confederate States, and leaves today for Charleston.

☞ Governor Houston has signed the bill to transfer the troops and arms of the State of Texas to the authorities of the Confederate States.

A resolution requesting Congress to call a National Convention of all the States, has passed both Houses of the Ohio Legislature.

From Washington.

Mr. Isaac E. Holmes arrived in this city on Thursday rom California, via Washington, having stopped at the latter place a few days on his way home.

Mr. Holmes states most positively that Fort Sumter in a few days will be abandoned. A majority of the Cabinet, he says, favor peaceful measures, but the Abolitionists *per se* urge upon the President a coercive poiicy. The President, however, is inclined to act with those who counsel and desire peace.

As Mr. Holmes was leaving for Charleston, Mr. Seward desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement of affairs.

It was the opinion of many in Washington that a "masterly inactivity" on the part of the South would divide the North, separating the New England States from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the other Middle States.

The feeling in New York was represented in Washington as extremely hostile to a connection with the New England States.

As far as Mr. Holmes could learn, no determination had been arrived at by the Cabinet in reference to Fort Pickens. The subject was under discussion, and most of the Cabinet in favor of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Pickens also.

Several of the members of the Cabinet believe there is no hope for the restoration of the Union in its former position.

Gen. Scott also assured Mr. Holmes that he was using all his influence for a peaceable arrangement. There is great opposition, however, on the part of the Abolitionists.

President Lincoln is in favor of Mr. Seward's policy.
Charleston Courier, 22d inst.

Commodore Ingraham and Captain Hartstein, in pursuance of orders from Montgomery, by the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War, took their departure on Monday, at 2 P. M., for the above place.—They both bear important dispatches from Gen'l Beauregard and Gov. Pickens.—*Char. Courier.*

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 21, 1861.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Southern Rights Party was held at the Court House last night, to take in consideration the necessity of promptly responding to the call made by many citizens of North Carolina, for a mass meeting to be held at Goldsboro', on the 22d inst. The meeting was organized by calling D. A. Lamont, Esq, to the Chair, and on motion of S. R. Bunting, Messrs. T. Hall McKoy and Wm. N. Bowden, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of W. T. J. Vann, Esq., that a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions. The Chairman appointed the following gentleman, viz: Dr. J. F. McRee, E. McPherson, B. W. Beery, S. R. Bunting and Dr. Wm. A. Berry; and, upon motion of Dr. Berry, W. T. J. Vann was added to the list.

After the Committee had retired the meeting was addressed by H. L. Homes, Esq., in his earnest, plain and forcible style.

The Committee after a brief absence returned and reported through their Chairman, W. T. J. Vann, the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The recent election in North Carolina has resulted in the defeat of a Convention by a merely nominal majority, and that election does not in the opinion of this meeting truly reflect the sentiments of the people of the State, (many of whom voted under a misrepresentation of the true state of public affairs,) and we think if another poll could be taken a different result would be attained—And, whereas, we desire in a legal and peaceful way to effect that object; therefore,

Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure the invitation extended to the Southern Rights men of North Carolina to meet at Goldsboro' on the 22d and 23d inst., for the purpose of consultation.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint sixty-two delegates to represent the County of New Hanover in said meeting.

During the time the Chairman was making out the list of delegates, Mr. Eli W. Hall being loudly called, addressed the meeting, and impressed upon his audience in a very emphatic manner, the necessity of the people taking some immediate action to lift the State from Black Republican degradation, and to place her in her natural position, in the arms of her Southern sisters.

After the conclusion of Mr. Hall's speech, the Chairman read to the meeting the following list of delegates:

P. Heinsberger, W. S. Ashe, R. H. Cowan, S. D. Wallace, D. C. Allen, J. J. Hedrick, R. G. Rankin, B. W. Beery, W. A. Cumming, Henry McRee, W. W. Peirce, J. B. Russell, O. G. Parsley, Jr., C. D. Meyers, A. J. DeRosset, Dr. W. G. Thomas, A. H. VanBokkelen, P. O. Riley, W. N. Peden, Dr. W. A. Berry, S. R. Bunting, E. McPherson, O. P. Meares, A. M. Waddell, James Fulton, N. G. Daniel, M. Newhoff, C. Cornelsen, David Piggot, J. C. McIlhenney, David Williams, E. D. Hall, James Garrison, J. D. Powers, David McIntire, T. H. Tate, L. W. Howard, Dr. Jas. F. Simpson, J. W. Pridgen, John T. Moore, Dr. James E Kea, W. U. Newkirk, H. A. Bagg, Dr. J. B. Seavy, N. Southerland, H. W Nixon, D. J. Nixon, D. McMillan, Dr. A. F. Newkirk, Dr. Jas. F. McRee, A. Lamont, H. L. Holmes, E. W. Hall, W. T. J. Vann, John A. Taylor, J. J. Cassidey, S. J. Person, L. H. Bowden, J. Kerr, E. Savage, Wm. A. Walker, A. D. Cazaux, T. B. Carr, W. H. Northrop, A. W. Fuller, W. N. Bowden, M. McInnis, Walker Meares, W. P. Elliott.

Upon motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

D. A. LAMONT, Chairman.

T. H. McKOY, W. N. BOWDEN, } Secretaries.

From the Wilson Ledger.

Southern Rights Meeting in Wilson.

In response to a previous call a large and enthusiastic meeting of Southern Rights men of Edgecombe and Wilson, assembled in the Court House, in this place, on Saturday last, 16th inst.

The Meeting was called to order by Jas. S. Woodard, Esq., upon whose motion Gen. Joshua Barnes was called to the Chair, and Messrs. Smith, Lawrence and Gorman were appointed Secretaries.

On motion a committee of five consisting of Messrs. Bardin, Thigpen, Lancaster and Gorman, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Bonner, Bunn, Lowe, Wilcox, Hyman and Robinson.

After which, W. H. Bunn, on the part of the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the people of Edgecombe and Wilson, in Convention assembled, believing that the sentiment of the State was not truly expressed by the recent vote on the convention bill, in consequence of the short period the question was before the people; the false hopes and assurances held out by the time-serving demagogues of a peaceable, speedy and amicable settlement of our national difficulties, and the outrageously unfair and exceedingly unjust and false reports of a sub-factory adjustment on the eve of the election, by which many voters were pursuaded to vote against the convention, and believing that if another vote was taken it would result in a true reflection of the views of the majority of the people of the State: therefore

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of the Governor of the State to call the Legislature together at an early day, in order that constitutional means may be provided for the assembling of a convention; believing, also, that by so doing, the Governor would reflect the wishes of a large majority of the people.

Resolved, That we believe it the duty of this as well as every other slaveholding State, to detach itself from the old confederation whose constitution has been violated by a majority of States composing it, and where our rights and institutions are endangered,—and join the brotherhood of States at the South, whose every interest by blood, affection and sympathy is thoroughly identified with ours.

Resolved, That we repudiate with scorn and contempt the assertion of the power on the part of the President of the United States, to force any one, or all of the Confederate States of the South, back into the Union, as we honestly believe they have the inalienable right to retire from the Federal Union, and set up for themselves, whenever the people of those or any other States, may see proper to do so.

Resolved, That any attempt to reinforce the Forts in this State by the General Government, in the present condition of the country, ought to be resisted by the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the people of the seceded States, have as our friends and brothers, our warmest sympathy, and we pledge them our hearty support should the federal government now in the hands of a radical abolition President and Congress, dare to attempt as they have arrogated themselves the power, a collection of the revenue, a blockade of the ports, or otherwise interfere with their rights or independence.

Resolved, That in the present Governor of North Carolina, we have an executive officer whom we believe to be in every way worthy of the State, of honest purpose, faithful and efficient, and with an eye single to her honor, welfare and prosperity.

On motion of W. B. Smith, Esq., the following proposition was adopted:

That two from each captain's district in Wilson and Edgecombe counties, save from the towns of Wilson and Tarboro', and 10 from each of those towns, be appointed to represent the counties in the State mass meeting to be held at Goldsboro' on the 22d and 23d inst., also that all other citizens of those counties endorsing the resolutions passed at this meeting, present at said mass meeting, be recognized as delegates, upon which the following were appointed:

Edgecombe—Willam L. H. Staton, Thed. Hyman, Erastus Cherry, J. R. Thigpen, David Cobb, William F. Mercer, Dr. P. S. Petteway, W. H. Knight, J. N. Vines, Henry Belcher, John Harrell, Wm. T. Moore, David W. Miams, R. H. Gatling, L. R. Cherry, J. L. Lyon, N. J. M. Whitehead, T. F. Cherry, N. Cobb, Jordon Thigpen, C. B. Killebrew, J. H. Hyman, J. A. Englehard, R. R. Bridgers, R. H. Pender, L. D. Pender, T. J. Stewart, C. C. Bonner, Dr. Lewis, G. Hammond, Dr. Tillery, W. Jordan, R. H. Gatlin.

Wilson—W. H. Bunn, Dr. Barham, B. H. Bardin, J. T. Barnes, J. S. Barnes, A. Barnes, Wiley Daniel, Edmund Moore, Joshua Barnes, M. Rountree, Wm. Barnes, Jr., Macon Moye, James R. Barnes, Robt. Bynum, J. G. Williams, J. J. Taylor.

On motion, the Chairman, and Messrs. Smith and Gorman, Secretaries, were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Ledger and the Mercury, Rough Notes, Wilmington Journal, and State Journal be requested to copy; after which, the meeting adjourned.

JOSHUA BARNES, Chairman.

SMITH, LAWRENCE AND GORMAN, Secretaries.

NEGRO APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* in a recent letter to that journal, says:

"The number of Applicants for minor offices by colored men, is perfectly astounding from Massachusetts alone. I am informed that for postmaster's berths there are on file over 210 applications, and the supposition is that there are several black applicants filed away amongst the white ones. In order to save trouble, let me suggest to each applicant the propriety of making affidavit as to color of skin, &c., and inclose it in his application, while those whose applications are already on file, should forward it to the department immediately. This plan would undoubtedly facilitate business, and enable the applicant to obtain his appointment much sooner than he would if he leaves the department to find out his color, breed, &c., as the departments are determined not to make appointments from the colored ranks without knowing it, no matter how well they may be endorsed."

FIRE.—The alarm of Fire yesterday was caused by the burning of the kitchen connected with the residence of Mr. Sullivan on broad street, adjoining the residence of Gerge Green, Esq. The kitchen was almost or entirely consumed, but no other damage was done; loss, we suppose, $10, $15, perhaps $20; it was a sorry kitchen. A number of firemen and citizens were promptly on the spot and soon extinguished the flames.
Newbern Progress, 19th inst.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch of the 21st inst.

More Armaments and Reinforcements for Forts in N. Carolina and Virginia—Norfolk Determined upon as a Base for Northern Movements Against the South—Washington and St. Louis Base for Land Operations.

On the 15th inst., in the midst of the general jubilation over a boldly asserted statement that President Lincoln had ordered the surrender of Fort Sumter, and would probably determine upon the evacuation of Fort Pickens, and other Southern forts, we published a letter from authority, than which there is none more reliable in the city of New York, that a beet of five armed vessels, loaded with men, provisions and munitions of war, was under orders to sail that night for the South, said to be for Fort Sumter, but certainly for some point on the Southern coast. We were requested to communicate the fact by telegraph to the various Southern points which we thought to be menaced. Of course, this intelligence was treated by those who believe in Abraham Lincoln, as unfounded and improbable. Every word of it, however, was afterwards confirmed by the public journals of New York, whilst, on the other hand, to this hour, their own story that Lincoln has ordered the surrender of Fort Sumter, so far from being confirmed, is now universally contradicted. Such an order would, in any event, be only what the Republicans have themselves styled it, a "military necessity," for, if not surrendered, Sumter will be starved out; but no such order has up to this date, (Wednesday morning,) been given. On the contrary, the New York Times, Black Republican organ, of March 18th, speaks as follows:

"There is probably not a particle of truth in the report, so widely circulated, that orders have been issued to Major Anderson to surrender Fort Sumter. Indeed, we have good reason, if not authority, for saying that, in spite of all that has been said on the subject, the proposition to surrender that fort has not been considered, *nor even made* in the councils of the President at Washington.

"In the Inaugural, Mr. Lincoln proclaimed his purpose to use the force at his command to hold, occupy and possess the forts and other property belonging to the United States. The only question which has been discussed in the Cabinet, so far as Fort Sumter is concerned, is how this pledge can be fulfilled. Instead of proposing its surrender, the President has called upon the proper Departments for information as to the means of reinforcing it. He desires and intends to retain it, and will use all the means at his command, and resort to every measure which the law and the public good will sustain him in employing, for the accomplishment of that end. He desires to reinforce Fort Sumter with both men and provisions, and has taken the first step towards executing that design, by calling upon the proper military authorities for information as to the force required for that purpose."

Having premised thus much, we now give the following important information from the same source to which we were indebted for our former intelligence. It appals us to think that such warnings as these may fall upon dead and incredulous ears:

"NEW YORK, March 18.

"I learn from a reliable source that a vessel is now loading big guns and ammunition for Forts Caswell and Johnson, in North Carolina, and that within one week a strong force of regular troops will be sent to these points, to prevent their seizure by State authorities. It is further designed by the Government, acting under the advice of Gen. Scott and Gen. Totten, to garrison, arm, and provision the forts in Virginia and North Carolina for one year's siege. Norfolk has been determined upon as the Northern '*point d' appui*,' or seaboard base for further movements against the Confederated States. Key West will be the rendezvous, from which the naval forces will menace the Gulf coast.—The basis for the land operations have not yet been determined upon; but it is confidently supposed that Washington will be the Northern point and St. Louis the Southwestern. Fort Pickens attracts the present attention of the Cabinet and Gen. Scott, and a strong reinforcement will be sent there forthwith."

Are the border States to be used as levers to coerce the Confederated States? Are they willing to submit their own necks to the impending yoke? Most earnestly we invoke the advocates of Delay not to disregard these solemn signs of the times. In this matter we know no party; we have no interests but those which are common with our fellow-citizens of the South; no desire for anything but their welfare and safety. But, when it comes to this, that we may not receive from New York even a warning of danger by telegraph, but it must be sent by letter, because the wires are under military surveillance, and when there is thus disclosed to us the most deliberate preparation to coerce and subjugate the whole South, manning and provisioning forts in our own borders for a year's siege, and making our principal seaboard towns the base of operations against the Southern Confederacy, is it not time for the press to cry aloud, and for the PEOPLE, it none else will defend them, to take their salvation into their own hands?

Look Out for the Counterfeiter!

A person passed through this place on Thursday night, the 14th inst., evidently having in his possession a large amount of counterfeit money, judging from the quantity he put in circulation the short time he was in this place. The individual called himself Davis, and put out that he was from Mississippi. He is about six feet high, upright in his carriage, heavy whiskers, with color tending towards chestnut, hair a decided chestnut. Quick in his speech. Eyes light-blue, showing a good deal of white. High cheek bones, and face rather broad and intelligent. He had when here, an old bay horse with a white spot on his neck, with a waggon saddle. His clothing rough, and wearing a shawl and leggings. Saddle bags good. He passed about $70 here, all on the same bank and of the same denomination—$10's. The note purports to be on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C., letter A, and is numbered in two places, the first in old brownish ink, the second in a blue-black—dated Feb. 19th, 1849—Feb. 19, in the same fady ink as the first No., but "th" and "49," in the blue-black ink. The signature of the President looks something like J. A. Cunniford, but the Cashier's, (B. D. Boyd," is quite distinct. Both the signature and all the filling in, except the first numbering and February 19, are evidently done by one hand. The vignette on the right end of the note has an X the in middle, slightly turned, the outer part leaning towards the top of the note, the inner towards the bottom. The paper is very thin and rough. The word TEN is in red ink, on one side only, and has, undoubtly, been quite recently printed, still having the gloss upon it. Genuine notes have the red impressed upon both sides. The note purports to have been engraved by Rawdon, Right & Hatch, New York.

On Friday night, this man, or some one very much resembling him, attempted to steal a mulatto woman belonging to T. M. Hamilton. He had approached her the night before with overtures to run away with him; but she refused, and told her master. He, however, put no confidence in her story. On Friday night the man met her as she was crossing the street in front of the Mansion House, when there were few or no persons in the streets, and told her that he had come back for her, and if she did not go with him he would kill her—at the same time violently taking hold of her. She struggled out of his clutches, ran and gave the alarm. The fellow, of course, made off, and easily eluded the pursuit of the few persons who were brought out by the woman's scream.

Look out for this man. It is not known what direction he took after leaving here. He may still be in North Carolina, or he may have gone into South Carolina. If still in this State, he may attempt to get off only South Carolina money; but if in the latter State he may put in circulation North Carolina money.

It is highly probable that he is only one of a gang who are operating in this section.
Wadesboro' Argus, 21st inst.

The Missouri Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The following amendment to the fifth resolution of the majority report of the committee on federal relations, which has been under discussion the past week, was voted down yesterday in the convention by a vote of 61 to 36:—"and further believing that the fate of Missouri depends upon the peaceable adjustment of our present difficulties, she will never countenance or aid a seceding State in making war upon the general government, nor will she provide men and money for the purpose of aiding the general government in any attempt to coerce a seceding State."

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.—FORT KEARNEY, March 19.—The pony express, from California on the 6th, has arrived. The trial of Augustin Herraseth, a smelter in the United States mint, has resulted in his acquittal on all the charges against him. The district attorney appeals to the Supreme Court.

The Legislature was to meet in convention on the 9th for the election of a United States Senator. It was believed that the election of either Messrs. McDougal or Denver would be impossible. If any election is had, a new man will probably be selected.

Two companies of federal troops had arrived at San Francisco from Oregon. Some insubordination occurred on the voyage, and one man was wounded by the lieutenant.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—A Montgomery letter to the *Herald*, makes the following statement:

Mr. Walker, the Southern Secretary of War, very quietly, and as he no doubt thought, secretly too reinforce Fort Morgan with a thousand men, Fort Pulaski with a thousand men, Fort Jackson and St. Philip with a thousand, and has five thousand additional troops stationed at Pensacola, under the command of "a little more grape, Capt. Bragg." Let Lincoln look out. Some fine morning he will wake up from a comfortable snooze, made sale by the presents of Gen. Scott's body-guard, and find Fort Sumter and Pickens in the hands of the rebels.

THE
ONLY DISCOVERY
WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR
RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway.—Read the following:—

BATH, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. WOOD & Co: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, and has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England asking me if my hair still continued to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful. I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty, as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARON'S RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and